





# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER:

Tuesday, -- October 1, 1861.

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED."—Jackson.

## UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Governor,  
ALEXANDER RAMSEY.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.  
For Secretary of State,  
JAMES H. BAKER.  
For State Treasurer,  
CHARLES SCHIEFFER.  
For Attorney General,  
GORDON E. COLE.

**District Nominations.**  
For Representatives,  
E. D. WHITING,  
W. H. BURT,  
H. L. THOMAS.

**County Nominations.**  
For Sheriff,  
GEORGE DAVIS.  
Treasurer,  
A. C. LULL.

**Clerks.**  
EDWARD FIELD,  
HARVEY WILSON.

**Surgeon.**  
A. VAN VORHES.  
**Register of Deeds.**  
THOMAS J. YORKS.

**County Commissioners.**  
L. R. CORNMAN.  
1st District, ORANGE WALKER;  
2d District, D. W. ARMSTRONG;  
3d District, J. B. H. MITCHELL;  
4th District, ROBERT WATSON.

## Political Shysterism—Conservative Batteries—A Fire in the Rear.

From the profound quiet of the Democratic wire-pullers of our city up to this morning—just one week from the day of election—we have been led to expect the springing of some trap, some strategic movement, an opening of masked batteries, flank movements, foraging for Republican provisions, &c.; it is like that. And we were right in so conjecturing.

Posters scattered over the country this morning reveal the system of tactics. They propose a mass convention, just three working days before the election, "without respect to party," to make county nominations. They say that "party" nominations at this crisis tend to weaken and divide the nation's strength, and that sound, loyal, conservative men only should be put in nomination. A gospel truth; but such a proposition comes with a bad grace from the Stillwater Democracy at this late day. It is a repentance at a moment when the dial hand points to the hour of twelve. It reminds us of the words addressed to Peter on a memorable occasion—"Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me three times."

"Without respect to party!" That sounds well—it looks well on paper—it is an admirable dodge. We remember that a few weeks ago a State convention was called by the Democracy, and that a few of the delegates desired to make their nominations "without respect to party;" or, in other words, wished to avoid the nominations made a few weeks previous by the "no party" convention. How did the Stillwater members—for the ease of the delegation of the county was made up from the wire-pullers in this new dodge—receive the proposition? They spurned it, and made the most violent partisan nominations possible, and adopted a partisan platform of the most questionable loyalty and patriotism.

"Sound, loyal, conservative men only should be placed in nomination." That also sounds well; but it is a masked battery that will shoot backwards. If put to the test, the recoil would prove terrible. By soundness and loyalty, we presume these shysters mean candidates who will stand by the Government in its terrible struggle for existence. It is designed to convey the impression that the nominees of the Republican party in this county are not "sound and loyal." If the sons of these Republican candidates who were at Bull Run, and who are now fighting the battles of the country for these accusers, should bear such an imputation upon the loyalty and patriotism of their fathers and brothers, they would never desire to renew it. And the friends of these brave boys at home, and of the fathers and brothers who surrendered them to their country, will resent the foul slander and insult at the ballot-box next Tuesday. If they do not, the loyalty of our people may well be questioned.

The game has been developed at so late an hour this morning, we have not time to expose it as fully, and to treat it as severely as its hypocrisy and selfishness merit. In a word, it is a shyster, a dishonest political trick—a mean, unscrupulous, suggested by a set of broken-

down Democratic politicians who have been repudiated time and again by the people, to get into office. A portion of them absolutely disloyal themselves, they seek to take advantage of the genuine patriotism of the people, that they may risk and revel off of the spoils of office.

The call affects to come from "The People." The truth is, not more than half a dozen "people" ever knew or thought of it until they saw themselves thus posted—and this half dozen can be found within a stone's throw of their coveted heavenly home—the county offices. For the sake of their consistency and their present and future political standing, we hope no Republican will be short sighted enough to be caught within the pikeets of the enemy. It will be a part of the programme to induce Republicans to partake of the repast. We would advise a chemical analysis of the beverage before they partake of it. There is poison in the well and its waters will kill.

**County Convention and Nominations.**  
The county convention last Thursday was well attended by prominent citizens from different portions of the county—nearly every town being represented.—The deliberations of the convention were conducted in the most harmonious manner, and the nominations were made with marked unanimity—many of the candidates receiving the unanimous vote of the convention.

The ticket will be found in another place, a reference to which will show that the candidates are among the most competent and reliable citizens of the county. There was no strife or log-rolling for nominations, and everything connected with the convention augurs a triumphant election. Most of the candidates have been tested, and have proven themselves worthy of the confidence here before reposed in them.

## Republican County Convention.

The delegates to the Republican county convention for Washington county met at Pugsley's Hall in Stillwater, at two o'clock p. m. on the 27th day of September, 1861, pursuant to call by the county committee.

The convention was called to order by A. J. Van Vorhes, chairman of the county committee. John McKusick was elected chairman of the convention and W. H. Burt, Secretary.

On motion of E. Ayers, a committee of three on credentials was appointed who reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the convention:  
Afton—H. L. Thomas, G. W. Cutler.  
Baytown—J. B. H. Mitchell.  
College Grove—J. W. Furber.  
Denmark—Vacant.  
Greenfield—J. B. Taft.  
Lakeland—E. W. Johnson, A. E. Jackson.

Marion—J. K. Reiner, N. C. Draper, M. Welshous.  
Newport—Vacant.  
Oak Dale—Vacant.  
Stillwater [city]—E. Field, W. H. Burt, John McKusick, L. Torinus, J. S. Proctor, G. M. Seymour, C. W. Neukirk, D. Prescott.

Stillwater [town]—J. Jackson, D. P. Lyman.  
Woodbury—E. Ayers, John Mitchell. The report was accepted and adopted, and the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for county officers, and delegates to the representative District convention, and the following nominations were made:

For Sheriff, Geo. Davis; County Treasurer, A. C. Lull; Coroner, Edward Field; Clerk of District Court, Harvey Wilson; County Surveyor, A. Van Vorhes; Register of Deeds, Thos. J. Yorks; County Attorney, L. R. Cornman; County commissioners: 1st District, Orange Walker; 2d District, D. W. Armstrong and H. A. Jackson; 3d District, J. B. H. Mitchell; 4th District, Robert Watson.

For Delegates to the Representative District Convention, to be held on the 28th inst.—L. R. Cornman, H. A. Jackson, A. B. Stickney, J. E. Schlenk, E. Ayers, H. L. Thomas, A. E. Jackson, D. Prescott and J. K. Reiner.

A. J. Van Vorhes, N. C. Draper, E. Ayers, J. B. H. Mitchell, and C. W. Neukirk were elected a county committee for the ensuing year.

Convention adjourned.

JOHN MCKUSICK, Chairman.

W. H. BURT, Secretary.

## District Convention.

The delegates elected to nominate candidates for the 2d Senatorial District, convened, pursuant to the call, at Marine Sept. 28th, 1861. On motion, W. H. C. Folsom, Esq., was called to the chair, and L. R. Cornman appointed Secretary. On motion, J. K. Reiner, H. A. Jackson and Smith Ellison were appointed a committee on credentials, who reported, that the delegates entitled to represent Chicago county were Smith Ellison, G. B. Folsom, F. H. Pratt, W. H. C. Folsom and J. D. Ballard; all being present.

That the delegates entitled to represent Washington county are L. R. Cornman, H. A. Jackson, A. B. Stickney, J. E. Schlenk, E. Ayers, A. E. Jackson, D. Prescott, J. K. Reiner and H. L.

Thomas; all being present except H. L. Thomas.

That Pineand Kanabec counties are not represented.

On motion, Resolved, That Dr. J. K. Reiner be authorized to cast the vote of H. L. Thomas, when Dr. Reiner moved that S. W. Furber be substituted delegate in the place of H. L. Thomas, which motion was carried.

Resolved, That Washington county be entitled to two, and the other counties comprising the District to one of the representatives.

E. Ayers nominated H. L. Thomas as a candidate, and A. E. Jackson nominated J. W. Furber. Mr. Thomas having received 11 votes, and Mr. Furber 3, H. L. Thomas was declared duly nominated.

W. H. Burt and Dr. E. D. Whiting were then nominated by acclamation, there being no other candidates before the convention. On motion,

Resolved, That A. J. Van Vorhes, F. H. Pratt and Emil Munch be the District committee for the present year.

Adjourned.

W. H. C. FOLSOM, Chairman.

L. R. CORNMAN, Sec'y.

## Death of Col. Andrews.

The educational interests of the country, as well as the army, have sustained a great loss in the death, last Monday, of Col. Lorin Andrews, of Ohio. At the commencement of the war, Col. Andrews was President of Kenyon College. He resigned his position and recruited a company, mostly from the students of the college. Gov. Demison immediately placed him at the head of a regiment since which time he has been in the field in Western Virginia, doing most gallant and laborious service. He returned home a few weeks since with camp fever, which terminated his useful and brilliant career last Monday.

## The District Nominations.

The proceedings of the District Convention held at Marine on Saturday will be found elsewhere. The nominations for Representatives were most judiciously made. Messrs. Whiting and Thomas have had considerable legislative experience, and no members of the preceding legislature stood higher than they for fidelity to their constituents and the State. They are men of sound judgment, of high morality, and can never be swayed from the right—just the kind of men the State now needs. Mr. Burt will be in a new field, but one in which he will be entirely at home. Holding in rank with the best lawyers of the State, he will make a most valuable member. No measure of legislation will escape his most rigid scrutiny; and no measure will ever receive his support unless believed to be for the best interests of the people. The district may well feel proud of their delegation. The Government in its present struggles has no truer friends in the district than they—none who have contributed more than they to its support.—They should be elected without opposition.

The following resolution was passed by the Congress of 1777, and shows how sympathizers with treason were treated by our forefathers:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective States, forthwith to apprehend and secure all persons who have in their general conduct and conversation evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America;—and that the persons so seized be confined in such places and treated in such manner as shall be consistent with their respective characters and the security of their persons."

We ask patriotic Democrats and others to note the difference between the spirit of this resolution and that of would-be leaders of the present day, who are carping against the Government for doing what the Congress of '77 recommended. Our forefathers had no privilege of habeas corpus, no "freedom of the press," to give traitors who were endeavoring to undermine their liberties.

## Latest From Kentucky.

Fifteen hundred troops have moved from Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., toward Cumberland Gap. The rebels have fallen back to Bourbonville. James B. Clay and fifteen other rebels have been arrested and taken to Camp Robinson. Breckinridge barely escaped. A regiment of our troops went up the Kentucky Central Railroad, today, to Cythiana.—Troops are concentrating and ample arrangements are in progress to crush the rebels in Kentucky.

A physician of this city, just returned from the South, says that the blockading squadron have taken possession of Miss. City at the mouth of Pearl river, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is a commanding position on the boundary line of Mississippi and Alabama. Vessels from Mobile have to pass by it, through Ship Island Harbor and Lake Berge, on the Lake Pontchartrain route to New Orleans. On the day this gentleman left Nashville, it was reported there that the blockading squadron had taken possession of the coast of Texas.

## THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



## This Morning's News.

Gen. McClellan's army on the Potomac is beginning to show signs of activity. Detachments of troops were sent to occupy several prominent positions lately in possession of the rebels, the latter retiring without opposition. The strength and whereabouts of the enemy are not positively known, but it is evident that the calm so long prevailing in the neighborhood of Washington will soon be broken.

The news of this morning looks as if the rebels were designing to attempt to cross the Potomac at Poolsville. This is where the Minnesota First is stationed. Matters are also approaching a crisis in Missouri. The Federal forces are hurrying toward Lexington, and a collision will without doubt occur in that vicinity within a few days. Price's forces are said to be large, but his defeat and capture are confidently anticipated.

Another deplorable accident has occurred on a branch of the Pacific railroad in Missouri, killing and wounding numerous passengers.

Another blunder occurred while our army was advancing on Fall's Church. The Philadelphia Irish regiment fired into one of our batteries, killing and wounding large numbers.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

**THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.**  
Capt. Cranmer reports that the Albany went into the Navy Yard yesterday morning had cast anchor and was laying off Indianhead, this side of Occoquan Creek, being afraid to pass the rebel batteries.

**REMOVAL OF THE DAY.**  
[Herald's dispatch.]—During the day the city has been pregnant with rumors of battles, but nothing worthy of report occurred.

**ANOTHER RECOGNIZANCE.**  
A portion of Gen. Franklin's division went out from Alexandria on a foraging expedition with the expectation that the enemy would accept the wages of battle, but as in the case of the reconnaissance of Gen. Smith, from Chain Bridge, they were not willing to take up the gauntlet.

**ABOUT WHAT THE ENEMY INTENDS TO DO.**  
The impression prevails here that so soon as the storm abates the rebels are bound to make move in some direction. An attempt to cross the Potomac either above or below Washington, is indispensible with them. The city is rife with rumors of such attempts, but the army telegraph brings no corroboration of them.

## IMPORTANT REBEL MOVEMENT.

[Special to Post.]—The enemy's forces on the Potomac have made another important movement. A large force is now concentrating at the mouth of the Occoquan river, twenty miles below Alexandria, probably for the purpose of checking any flank movement of Federal troops upon their position at Manassas. Great activity prevails in the Federal and rebel camps, but whether a conflict is at hand or not it is impossible to determine.

## THE POTOMAC BATTERIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.  
[Special to Post.]—The rebels have declared their intention to obstruct the passage of the Potomac river, and have diligently erected batteries and cleared the woods from the Virginia shore so as to command full sweep on the stream. Sixty effectively have their measures been taken that vessels can no longer pass up or down without undergoing a destructive fire, and navigation is actually closed.—The Government will doubtless take immediate measures for reopening navigation.

Information has been received here to the effect that the enemy declare their intention to destroy the large war steamer Pensacola now at the Washington Navy Yard, when she attempts to sail. Large numbers of suspected persons in this city have been confined by order of the Government in private houses. There are 4,000 horses yet remaining in the Government stock yard in this city.

A Catholic journal, now known as the Express, but formerly the Southern Rights is out today with strong articles for union. Its editor is a relative of Archbishop Hughes.

The Union men of Anne Arundel county, Md., hold a grand mass meeting today.

## THE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

A dispatch to the Tribune says that Sherman's expedition to the Southern Coast will sail within three weeks at the furthest. Fifteen or twenty regiments will have the privilege of going to Charleston, as the principal officers in the expedition believe, or to Mobile, or to New Orleans, as others conjecture. Gen. Vele's Brigade of five regiments now in camp here, will form a part of the force, and will go to Fort Monroe to sail thence within a few days. Gen. Sherman will not strike the only blow on the seaboard.

## AFFAIRS OF THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Strong rebel pickets frequently make their appearance near Point of Rocks, opposite to the Federal command. Last Saturday morning fifteen were seen to leave the island below the ruins of the bridge, just after daylight. Their camp comprises several acres of dense foliage, and is separated from Virginia by a narrow channel. Col. Grey thinks they are in the habit of coming over there every night. On Friday night the rebels made a demonstration as if they intended to cross at Point of Rocks. Col. G. set a trap to catch them. While awaiting their movements, he discovered that signals were being made at a farmer's house on the Maryland shore. The inmates were secured and held as prisoners. The rebel force did not attempt to cross last week.

## REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC—THE RIVER CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.  
The Herald's special says the steamer Delaware arrived at the Navy Yard this noon with a body of Marines from Philadelphia. The Captain reports that the battery at Freestone Point was unmasked when he passed it this morning, the woods having all been cleared away, and that it opened upon him, firing about seven shots, none of them taking effect. They were all good line shots but fell short or went over—two just grazed his deck. Capt. Cannon says about fifty vessels passed the battery up and down, but none were fired at except the Delaware. From the disclosures of a rebel officer it is ascertained that the battery at Freestone Point is commanded by H. J. Hartstein, formerly a commander in the United States Navy, and that there are batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac, every two and a half miles from Occoquan to Mathias Point. The river is now considered by Naval officers as effectually closed. Our Potomac flotilla is insufficient to clear it of the numerous batteries upon its banks—a land force is indispensably necessary, and it is believed that within a few days, and perhaps a few hours, the rebels will attempt to cross the lower Potomac into Maryland. They will meet a warm reception but it will be necessary to strengthen their forces in that direction.

## A DODGE OF THE ENEMY.

[World's dispatch.]—A flag of truce crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry on some trivial subject, but the sentinels discovered that one man in the boat was scuffling the river. The rebels were under arrest.

## A DESERTER TO THE REBELS.

Yesterday a Lieutenant deserted from one of our regiments on the upper Potomac and went over to the rebels, giving them, it is supposed, full information.

## MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont and staff have gone up the Missouri river. Our latest dispatch from St. Louis says it is believed that McCulloch has joined Price. This is difficult to understand, when we reflect that the best informed persons in St. Louis on Thursday knew nothing of the whereabouts of McCulloch's army. Such was the statement of the Missouri Republican. Yet it is safe to presume that such a junction has been effected, because that is precisely the thing to which the energies of the rebels would naturally be directed. Neither division of their forces could hope to meet Fremont successfully, but united they might accept battle with reasonable hope of victory.

The number of men in Gen. Fremont's army cannot be accurately stated. It is probably not far from 20,000—rather under than over that number, unless we include the brigades of Gen. Lane and Gen. Sturgis on the Kansas border, who may, or may not, be able to move against the rebels simultaneously with the coming engagement. The Union force may be equal to 35,000 men.—Chicago Tribune, 28th.

## Later from Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 25.  
The train that went west from here last night with the Illinois 17th, and Brigadier General Davis and staff aboard, stopped at Ottumwa to-day passing over the Sabine bridge. The road is now in running order through to Sedalia. The next train with troops will probably go through to that point. There are now along the road at and near Syracuse, the 22d and 26th, Missouri 2d, Nebraska 1st, the larger portion of Col. Eads, Missouri 1st regiment, and 360 men of Col. Bissell's Pioneer regiment. At and near Booneville there are the Iowa 5th, Indiana 10th and 23d, Capt. Davis's battery and Maj. Epsteen's Home Guards.—Matters are represented quiet in the neighborhood, though west of there the secessionists are rising and Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be augmented to 30,000 or 40,000.

## The States.

OHIO.  
The Military Department of Ohio will in future consist of Ohio, Indiana, and that part of Kentucky within fifteen miles of Cincinnati. Gen. MITCHELL is to command, and has his headquarters at Cincinnati. So much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge is to constitute the Department of Western Virginia, under the command of Gen. ROSECRANS. Arrangements have been made by means of which the volunteers may assign their pay for the benefit of their families.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The United States Circuit Court for the District is now in session at Trenton. The Grand Jury are also in session.—Several treason cases and interference with and opposition to the National authorities will come before them.

Gov. OLNEY has been requested to forward the remaining New Jersey regiments as fast as possible.

The extensive paper mills of VAN LIEW & Co., at East Bloomfield, were entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, with a large quantity of stock, machinery, &c. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss \$20,000, which is insured

for \$12,000 in New York offices.

## From Cairo.

Cairo, Sept. 26.  
A special dispatch to the Times, dated the 26th, says that Capt. Stewart's cavalry, seventy-five strong, to-day encountered forty secession cavalry at Lucas Bend, whom they pursued into Jeff. Thompson's camp at Belmont. Four secessionists were killed, five captured and many wounded. The remainder escaped to the woods. Our troops captured all the guns and pistols they could bring away with them. None of the Federals were injured.

The report of the rebels crossing below last night, originated from their gun boat, Jeff. Davis, which landed a mile and a half below Norfolk to wood up and reconnoitre. Thompson's force is two thousand five hundred. Scouts report Pillow at Columbus.

## Later from Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 28.  
Passengers report everything quiet at Georgetown. Generals Sigel and Davis were at that point directing operations.

Among the passengers by the train were the following officers of Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment from Lexington: Maj. D. F. Jenkins, Capt. James Foster, Paul Waters, Solm Barnap, and Lieuts. Priester, Yost, Knight and Blair. These officers were released on their parole of honor, and left Lexington the morning of Thursday coming in wagons overland to Sedalia, arriving there last night. To their knowledge up to Thursday Price had not started any portion of his forces toward this direction, though it could have been done and they been in ignorance of it. Capt. Foster was informed on the morning after the surrender by a rebel quartermaster that he had issued that day 34,000 rations, and the Captain thinks the force has since been increased by accessions from the country around about to at least 42,000. He represents that men are flocking in from all quarters. He heard nothing definite in regard to McCulloch's whereabouts. The rebels told him his force was from 10,000 to 15,000. The officers think McCulloch is moving toward Jefferson City. Price's troops had devastated the country for over 20 miles. Every barn and mill had been cleared of their contents. Fields, that a few days ago were covered with ripe grain, are now made bare as a desert. Dwellings that were filled with the comforts and necessities of life have been stripped of their contents. Money silver ware, clothing, bedding, and everything of value, was seized, and the contraband and threats made against the lives of all Union men as well as those who remonstrated against their lawless proceedings.

A few members of Jackson's Legislature had assembled in town and passed an ordinance of secession. When our informant left they were discussing an act of confiscation of property of all persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy. Other acts of a very severe character were also under consideration. All federal officers taken prisoners have left Lexington with the exception of Col. Mulligan, who remains there to settle up some business affairs. He is not wounded as reported.

## Rebel Raid in Indiana.

RANSO, Sept. 25.

By a dispatch from Florence, Indiana, this morning, we learn that a party of rebels ran into Warsaw last night about 10 o'clock, and broke open a building in which was stored some arms belonging to the State, and carried them off. Six or seven Union men came up just as they were leaving, and were fired on. The Union men returned the fire, killing one of the rebels and wounding several others. It is supposed that they have gone to Marshall camp in Owen county. One of the Union men was wounded in the arm. The Union men had taken the locks off the guns that were stolen, intending to keep them off until they had organized their company. The military of Rising Sun have offered their services for the defence of Warsaw.

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## CALIFORNIA.

By Pony Express we have California advices to the 4th inst. The steamer St. Louis had sailed with \$1,135,000 in treasure, of which \$945,000 was for New-York. It was believed that as the State election the Republicans would be victorious. Judge CHADWICK had been elected Delegate to Congress from Nevada. Emigrant refugees from Western Texas, Missouri, and Kentucky continued to throng the overland route. The mines in Caribea County were yielding bountifully. The imports into Vancouver's Land, for the six months preceding June 30, were \$1,052,775. The reports of Indian massacres were increasing to an alarming extent. Late arrivals from the Amoor river gave flattering promise to American commerce. The Government telegraph across the continent to Asia was to be commenced this season, and ended soon.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts State Convention met at Worcester, and was fully attended. Martin Bates was chosen President. They nominated for Governor Isaac Davis, of Worcester; for Lieutenant-Governor, Edwin C. Bailey, of Boston. The Committee on Resolutions recommended as a motto, "The Federal Government, it must and shall be maintained."

## LOUISIANA.

News from the blockading force off Pass a l'Ouvre represents the Mississippi as hermetically sealed. New Orleans is desolate, and its inhabitants are momentarily fearing an attack and bombardment. The most reliable news from the rebel army represents disease to be prevalent. The national defenses at Fort Pickens were considered impregnable. The Wilson Zouaves were loyal and very efficient.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphians celebrated the Anniversary of the adoption of the National Constitution, with considerable eclat, on Tuesday. They had a grand parade of Home Guard and military, and Hon. George M. Dallas for the orator of the day.

The oath of allegiance was administered in St. Louis last Monday, to 1,300 sewing women in the employ of the government. About 50 declined to take it and were very promptly and properly discharged.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PANIC! PANIC! PANIC!**

G. A. MOSHER'S

Mammoth Stock of

**GROCERIES**

Just received at

**Panic Prices!**

THE subscriber has just come to Stillwater with a large stock of

**GROCERIES,**

Purchased at the late

**Panic Prices!**

and is now prepared to sell at

**GREATER BARGAINS**

than have ever been offered to the people.

It is needless to advertise

**PRICES!**

The place to make this is behind the counter, where I promise my customers I will not be

**UNDERSOLD.**

Call and examine and satisfy yourselves at the

**STONE BUILDING**

on Main street formerly occupied by Mr. Parsons.















# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER:

Tuesday, --- October 8, 1861.

### The Events of the Week.

Great events, so far as the public can discern, are expected to culminate in the present week, and will exert an important bearing upon the contest. Fremont appears to be pursuing the retreating rebels in Missouri, and whether overtaken or not, the declaration of Price with his 50,000 soldiers to meet the gallant Path Finder with a force of only 22,000 men, must produce a demoralizing effect upon the rebel army. Fremont has a strong advantage over Price in the superiority of guns, and the precipitate retreat of the latter from Lexington shows that the rebel General has no taste for twice as large a staff of General Fremont.

As in the West, the rebel armies of the Potomac are also retreating from the slow but cautious advance of Gen. McClellan. The season is now approaching when the want of shoes, clothing and proper food is being more seriously felt by the rebels than during the warm summer months. The country about Manassas has been skinned of everything eatable and wearable; and it now looks as if the warmer hostilities of the wealthy city of Richmond and the valley of the James river, are to be opened to the devastations of this hungry army. Washington is no longer menaced, and with the exception of a strong force in the vicinity of Leesburg, the great body of Beauregard's army has undoubtedly moved in the direction of Richmond.

Of the naval fleet now afloat around the rebel coast, but little can be known of the designs until the blow falls. Decisive work is no doubt near at hand; and when active operations are once commenced, we shall not be surprised to hear the watchword—"On to Richmond!"—but this time with different plans and grander preparations than when our army ran into the enemy's guns at Bull Run.

### A Noble Set of Boys.

On Saturday, Judge McMillan received by express the sum of \$1024.50 from the members of Company B, First Minnesota regiment, being the savings of the boys out of their last payment. The several sums are payable to the families and friends of the soldiers, or to be deposited to their own order with our bankers, and range in amounts from ten to twenty-five dollars. One thousand dollars are in treasury notes and the balance in coin.

Our citizens and the country may well feel proud of such soldiers. There is true nobility in such conduct. It shows that they went into the army as a matter of principle and patriotism—not to indulge in reckless dissipations and debauchery. While these little amounts will be like manna from heaven in the families of many of the recipients, their greatest value consists in the assurance it affords, that while removed from the restraints of friends and home and exposed to the temptations of the camp, our young men have proven true to their friends and their own manhood. The warm and glowing blessings of many parents and sisters have gone out to the members of Company B for these fruits of their hard earnings.

The company did well in selecting Judge McMillan as their disbursing agent. He can be found at the banking office of Darling & Scheffer, where the parties interested are requested to call and receive their deposits.

### False Pretences.

Our readers did not need to be told in our last issue that the object of the attempt to get up a "union ticket" in this county, was to insure to the sole use, benefit and behoof of the Democratic party—but we wished to have it "recorded" in advance of the denouement. While that (mass convention of last Tuesday) adopted nearly all the Republican county nominations, we see Democratic leaders actively circulating to-day, as is eminently proper, the straight Democratic State ticket with their hybrid county ticket attached.

In like manner they have attached the illegitimate cub to the Republican State ticket. This last dodge is evidently designed to mislead and defraud voters.—Look out for them.

### After the War.

The New York Herald suggests that at the conclusion of this war we shall have in the field over three hundred thousand veteran soldiers; and our navy will comprise over five hundred vessels of war, and we shall have a naval brigade of over fifty thousand men. Let European governments be careful, then, how they treat us during the continuance of this war, for when we have settled our domestic troubles, the slightest word of insult or provocation may let loose upon Canada and Cuba this terrible force, and sweep the last vestige of monarchical rule from this continent.

## The Great Mass Meeting!

AN EVENTFUL DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE NORTH WEST—PARTISAN SQUELCHED!—OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!

Thursday was a great day in our city. Two days previous, "the people" called upon "the people" of the valley to meet each other in solemn convocation to wipe out old party lines and to inaugurate a new era. The millennium was promised. Satan was to be released, and Democracy and Republicanism were to be turned out to grass. A new deal from a clean deck was to be made, and every participant was to hold a handful of trumpets.

The sun rose as usual at just 5:20, and went dancing through the heavens laughing at the "gay and festive cues."—We cannot describe the crowd, the enthusiasm, the music, the banners or the wild excitement—how, from "early dawn to dewy eve" the lake was alive with steamers from the north and the south of us, decked with gay banners and exhilarating music, crowded to their utmost capacity with a surging mass of human Democrats—or how every avenue leading to the city was thronged until a late hour in the day with the same patriotic, enthusiastic and gymnastic commodity. Are not these things "recorded" in the book of the Martyrs of the day?

At 2 o'clock the surging mass commenced moving toward Court House hill, headed by the distinguished gentlemen in attendance—on foot. We can not give the order of arrangement of the procession; the names or number of the bands of music, the banners with "strange devices," or the chief marshals of the day. As the crowd moved up the long hill, resembling the windings of a giant serpent, or the flowing of the great Father of Waters through a mountain gorge, the beholder must have thought, "The year of Jubilee had come!"

All who could find standing room in the open air, remained without—the balance collected within the bar of the court-room. Our special reporters divided the crowd into regiments, companies, platoons, sections and squads, for the purposes of an actual count. The result of their labors footed up just 17,000 souls, (minus the cypheers), of which number just 13,000 (minus the same) were live Democrats—the remaining four being bewildered Republicans.

When quiet was restored, Mr. S. S. Murdoch called the assembly to order, upon whose motion the reporter here was elected President. Our native modesty, with other causes, induced us to decline partaking of the repast. Several others were successively elected, but declined. An excited member then addressed the unorganized meeting. "This," said he, "is a great occasion—it is pregnant with future events; it is a triennial occasion; and, fellow citizens, we want a man of brains to preside—brains! brains! gentlemen!" At the call for brains, a general cry went forth for Dr. Carl, but the Doctor failed to connect. Mr. Register, who had been elected and declined, couldn't stand the impeachment of the brain question, and without further ceremony took the chair, and read the call for the convention in a loud, distinct and musical tone of voice.

Without going into details, Mr. Black proposed from the state previously prepared, Gov. Davis (Republican nominee) for Sheriff; Mr. Murdoch read off the name of Mr. Lull (Republican nominee) for Treasurer; Mr. Murdoch the name of Mr. McComb (Republican) for Register of Deeds; Mr. Curtis the name of Harvey Wilson (Republican nominee) for Clerk of District Court; Mr. Black the name of A. Van Vorhes (Republican nominee) for Surveyor; Mr. Murdoch the name of Duncan Quisholm (Democrat) for Coroner; and Mr. Curtis the name of W. M. McCluer (Republican) for County Attorney. Mr. Stimpson (Democrat) was nominated for commissioner for the Stillwater district, while for the other four districts (none of them represented in the convention) the Republican candidates were all nominated.

At this juncture a commotion was discovered at the door, when a stranger, slightly under the influence of the ardent, announced his desire to address the convention. Mr. Curtis, understanding that he was a delegate from Kanabec county, informed him that the "district mass meeting" would soon be in session, when he could be heard.

The county "mass meeting" then adjourned to meet in "district mass meeting" to nominate legislative candidates. A motion to adjourn to Zass's saloon was lost by a tie vote.

The same officers were officers of the district meeting. Mr. Curtis then enquired if his friend was a representative from Kanabec. Mr. Johnson, of Pine, objected to any other gentleman than himself presuming to represent the North Shore region. The stranger declared himself a Sam Houston Democrat from (hick) Pennsylvania. Upon the notion of Mr. Curtis, "Mr. Houston" was admitted to a seat upon the floor as an "honorary Democrat" from Pennsylvania, with a request that he now address the convention. Amid great cheering, the hickough gentleman took the stand. He said, as plainly as he could under the

embarrassing circumstances, that he was a Democrat and would produce his credentials before speaking—whereupon, he drew from under his jacket, a black bottle about 18 inches in length and proceeded to take a smile amid the huzzas of the multitude. The Secretary demanded the credentials, as he said, to place them upon record; but we are of the opinion he desired to test the quality, which was pronounced to be Carl's A No. 1. Here followed motions to lay on the table, to refer to a committee of the whole, &c. While Mr. Houston was establishing his Democracy, Mr. Curtis cut him short by moving a vote of thanks for the address and requesting a copy for publication.

The "mass convention" then endorsed two of the Republican nominations for Representatives, and substituted the name of W. A. Clay for that of Mr. Bart.

After appointing S. S. Murdoch, W. M. McCluer and J. H. Croft a committee of Public Safety for the coming year, the great (mass) convention adjourned. The whole thing was a miserable abortion, and is repudiated alike by Democrats and Republicans. The use of the names of Mr. Clay for Representative, and Mr. McComb for Register of Deeds, was necessary in order to give respectability to the swindle; but each of these gentlemen have publicly repudiated the impeachment of their good names and decline the association.

### Inducements to Civil Volunteers.

For the information of our readers who have not carefully investigated the subject of enlisting in the patriotic army of the Union, we subjoin the following inducements, drawn by the St. Louis Democrat from what are believed to be authentic sources:

Suppose a private to have served one year, and that being the end of the war, his account with the government reduced to a cash valuation would stand about thus:

For 12 months pay at \$13 per month	\$156 00
For " " " " " " " " " "	" " " "
For " " " " " " " " " "	42 00
For " " " " " " " " " "	" " " "
For " " " " " " " " " "	144 00
For " " " " " " " " " "	100 00
For grant of 100 acres of land (in prospect) valued say at	160 00
Total for the year	\$602 00

There are other considerations involved not enumerated in the above statement. The act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, provides that "Every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence; and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to the place of his enrollment."

Moreover, in regard to the pensions for the wounded, and provision for the widows of soldiers killed in battle, and in every other essential particular, the entire volunteer force is placed upon an equal footing with the regular army.

Should the future progress of our national affairs, during the fall and winter, induce an overwhelming enlistment of recruits, to such an extent as to insure the termination of the war, within the period of three or six months from the present writing, it must be borne in mind by the soldier that his bounty of \$100 in cash, already provided, and 160 acres of land, which will probably be granted at the coming session of Congress, will remain the same. The liberality of the government to its armies is unequalled in the annals of the world.

Above all things a lofty sentiment of patriotism should animate the ranks of the volunteers. There are considerations in reference to the protection and preservation of our free institutions far above the measurement of gold, to inspire the American soldier. The war is upon us; there is no time for superfluous controversy. The rebels forced the arbitration of the sword. The position of the Union armies is purely defensive; occasional reverses, of course, must be expected; they are incidental to all wars; but victory is certain in the end; truth and correct political principles are invincible—they are bound to conquer. It is their duty to be bound to conquer. It is their duty to be bound to conquer.

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## THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



NO TELEGRAPHIC NEWS TO-DAY!

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. The defiant attitude of the rebels hereabouts has been abandoned. They are now acting purely on the defensive.—They are manifestly continually alarmed, fearing an assault from some quarter where they are most assailable. They cannot execute their own programme of crossing the river, and fear an attack on their own flanks. Their position forms a crescent reaching from Oceanon creek. A rise in the river above and the presence of the Potomac flotilla below Washington precluded their crossing and of means to cross at any point and turn either of their flanks. Their movement backward is considered here by experienced army officers as an indication that they do not intend to offer battle on the Potomac.

### THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Affairs at the Navy Yard and down the Potomac to-day are quiet. The 1st and 2nd regiments of the Potomac Flotilla arrived with dispatches from Capt. Craven to the Government. His flotilla now consists of about eighteen vessels. The rebels, it is believed, have a number of masked batteries at all principal points wherever they can be made available.

### ARRIVAL OF THE DUCK-SOOTER.

[Time's dispatch.]—Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, reached here to-night from his prairie shooting excursion in Illinois.

### THOUGHTS FOR THE WEST.

Influential gentlemen are urging the transfer of the Pennsylvania reserve 12 regiments to St. Louis.

### VOLUNTEERING.

[Tribune's dispatch.]—The number of volunteers entering the service from all the loyal States, is now about 50,000 per week.

### WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Senator Carlisle who has been here several days, went home this morning. He gave a cheering account of affairs in Western Virginia.

### SCOUTING.

To-day a scouting party of cavalry went a mile beyond Falls Church, but saw only a small picket guard of rebels. An intelligent lady has reached here from Winchester, and states that all classes of society there spoke of the vital necessity of the rebels winning a great victory opposite Washington. Their retreat would cause a most distressing effect.

### WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

FREMONT'S REMOVAL NOT CONFIRMED. Rumors being prevalent relative to some military changes, it is ascertained on inquiry at the War Department, that no order has been issued to Major General Fremont to appear for trial before a Court Martial.

### ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

A steamer has arrived from Philadelphia with coal. She reports all quiet on the river, and not a man visible at Freeason Point or in its vicinity.

### There is a larger number of vessels in the Potomac, than was ever before at this season of the year.

At Potomac Creek, eleven merchant vessels were fired upon by a rebel battery in the vicinity, but all the shot fell short.

### GEN. SHIELDS DECLINES.

Gen. Shields has declined the appointment of Brigadier General—he having removed from California to Genoa, in Mexico, to recruit his failing health.

### ACTIVITY OF TROOPS.

The troops across the river have been active to-day, moving in all directions. It is conjectured that General McClellan intends to drive in the rebels, but not to give battle yet.

When the rebels left Falls Church the other day, they poisoned their meat with strychnine, but our troops were not caught in that trap.

### A gun boat was launched at Baltimore to-day.

It is stated that Captain McNab tried to seduce his command from duty before leaving his post for Washington.

### Good for Old Massachusetts.

Boston, Sept. 30.—The second fifty million dollars loan to the Government was considered to-day at a meeting of the Bank President, and a resolution was unanimously passed to take ten millions, which was the appropriation to the Boston Banks. The committee reported that New York would take thirty-five millions and Philadelphia five million dollars the present installment. Over twelve million dollars was bid at and above par for the Massachusetts 6 per cent. State loan for one million dollars.

"One to Negro Liberty."—The pastor of the Church in Dayton, Ohio, where Vallandigham attends, the other day gave out the beautiful hymn:

My country 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing.

Whereupon Vallandigham wrote the person a scurrilous letter, roundly abusing him for introducing an "ode to negro liberty" into religious exercises.

### Gen Wool in Washington.

A CABINET COUNCIL—RUMORS ABOUT FREMONT.—McCLELLAN STILL ADVANCING—REBEL CAV-ALRY SUPPLIES—SKIRMISH OF McCLELLAN'S DIVISION—BRITISH STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCK-AD—SHE SUPPLIES THE REBELS WITH ARMS—TRAFFIC IN WASHINGTON—LATER FROM MISSOURI.

### From Washington.

A DISPATCH ABOUT SOUTHERN EXPEDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

To Editors:—A note received from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan asks me to telegraph to all papers, requesting them to abstain wholly from mentioning the naval preparations of the Government for any expeditions against the South.

(Signed.) D. H. CRAIG.

### ARRIVAL OF GEN. WOOL—CABINET CONSULTATIONS ABOUT GEN. FREMONT AND MISSOURI MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

The Tribune's dispatch says that Bre-vet-Major-General Wool arrived here to-day and reported to the Secretary of War. The barefooted directors of our affairs in Missouri greeted his coming as the highest evidence that Gen. Fremont had been superseded and would speedily be brought here to confront a court martial, but they are grossly mistaken.

The facts in this case are these: Gen. Wool was ordered here for consultation and Gen. Mansfield sent to take temporary command of Fort Monroe, that being a point of too much importance to be left even a day without an experienced commander.

General Wool this morning had an interview with the President, Secretary of War and General Scott. No new command has been assigned him, nor General Mansfield ordered to remain permanently at Monroe. No Cabinet decision has been arrived at on the Missouri question, but within the next forty-eight hours the Administration will decide either to supply General Fremont with reinforcements, arms and money asked for, or supersede him.

If the latter, General Wool will be sent to St. Louis to take command, and in that case men, money and arms will be sent on. It is still believed, however, that General Fremont will not be superseded unless new news from Missouri is of an unsatisfactory and disastrous character.

### ANOTHER ADVANCE—1500 REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED.

Our troops breakfasted this morning 6 miles beyond Alexandria. On the Fairfax road, a large detachment went to break up a nest of 1500 rebel cavalry, who were plundering Union farmers of the district, and turning them out of their homes. The rascals apprized of the expedition got into their saddles at day-break, just in time to receive a fire from our head files. The wounded fell in numbers, but were thrown on their horses carried off. The church was used as barracks, the beds on the floor being yet warm.

From the church for many miles west, north and south, reconnaissance was made which showed that there were no large bodies of troops this side of Ox-quinn. The reconnaissance was pushed about nine miles further into Virginia in this direction than any made since Bull Run.

### A REBEL OFFICER CAPTURED.

A dispatch from Gen. McDowell this evening to Gen. McClellan says that Lieut. A. J. Selzer of Stuart's cavalry of the regiment (rebel) has just been captured by the pickets of the New York 5th. He gives but little information, but says Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Johnson and Smith, street commissioner, late of New York, now in the rebel service, were at Fairfax Court House, yesterday reviewing troops.

### AN ASSAULT NEAR CONTRABAND CAMP.

A report has been sent on foot here to-night that G. n. McClellan was about to take command of the Western Department under the impression that there is to be no occupation for an army on the Potomac. Nothing is known of such a movement at General McClellan's headquarters.

### SLIGHT SKIRMISH ON THE POTOMAC.

This morning a party of rebels, evidently making a reconnaissance on the Virginia side, near Great Falls, halted and opened fire upon our forces, commanded by General McDowell. A couple of parapet guns were immediately placed in position, and about six shots from each of them threw the rebels into confusion, and put them to flight before they were able to do any harm to our men.

### A BRITISH STEAMER RUNS INTO SAVANNAH WITH MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE REBELS.

Information has been received by Government that the British steamer Bermuda, 2500 tons burthen, which was several weeks ago reported to be fitting out to carry arms and provisions to the rebels, has succeeded in running the blockade, and entering the port of Savannah, with a large and valuable cargo of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, and military stores.

### A BRILLIANT MOVE OF McCLELLAN'S DEFEATED BY TRAITORS IN WASHINGTON.

The World makes the following statement: The city is not yet purged of traitors, and they still maintain themselves under and near officers high in power. An occurrence by which the night expedition against Munson's Hill miscarried in its main purpose, demonstrates this fact.—Gen. McClellan did not subject 20,000 men to a night march, with no other object than the occupation of an unimportant hill.

He had formed a plan to capture the 6,000 or 8,000 rebels who were in that vicinity and had arranged certain signals to be displayed from Washington, in case the unforeseen occurrence should cause the expedition to be abandoned at the last moment. Gen. McClellan did not confide his plan to any but a very few prominent officers, whose co-operation was necessary. What was his indignation then when he was on the field, personally superintending the movements of the forces, to see the signals from Washington, requiring the troops to remain in camp! The rebels had discovered the

signals before he did. Although he had redoubled his efforts to hasten the departure of the troops, the rebels had got beyond his reach when he arrived at their entrenchments.

### From Missouri.

PLANS OF THE REBELS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 4.

Special to St. Louis Democrat: The steamer Euclid arrived this morning with the wounded from Lexington. About one hundred rebels remained at Lexington Tuesday morning.

Mr. Prescott, a citizen of Lexington, who was in Mulligan's fortifications during the siege, contradicts the report that Sturgis had arrived there. Mr. Prescott says he heard Price tell Raines and Parsons now was the time to fight if they ever intended to, and heard them discuss the propriety of falling back to fortify Ross Hill in Johnson county, fifteen miles west of Warrensburg. He however said their real intention was to retreat to the southwest of Arkansas.

Since the surrender they had two cannon made at the foundry in Lexington, which increased their field pieces to fourteen. They also had made two mortars.

McKinstry's brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Totten moved west to-day, and will doubtless encamp to-night eighteen miles out.

### Well Done.

We believe that the St. Croix Valley, comprising the counties of Pierce, St. Croix and Polk, has furnished more soldiers for the war, according to its population, than any other section of the State. Three companies, containing over 100 men each, have already gone to the seat of war, and three other companies, the "Guards," Polk County Rifles, and "Prescott Artillery," have tendered their services. We have thus furnished six hundred men out of a district containing less than four times that number of voters. In addition to this a company of cavalry is now forming, which we have no doubt will soon be ready for service. All honor to the patriots of the Northwest.—Hudson Times.

### —Add to the foregoing the St. Croix volunteers from the Minnesota side and enough will be found to form a regiment.

### More about the Lexington Fight.

Notwithstanding the gallant unwillingness of Col. Mulligan to surrender, affairs had reached a condition on Friday that rendered such an operation an imperative necessity. With the exception of a little who were plundering Union farmers of the district, and turning them out of their homes. The rascals apprized of the expedition got into their saddles at day-break, just in time to receive a fire from our head files. The wounded fell in numbers, but were thrown on their horses carried off. The church was used as barracks, the beds on the floor being yet warm.

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### "Raisins" Released.

Our correspondent, who has been imprisoned at Washington during the past six weeks upon a charge of "mutinous conduct," was released upon the order of Gen. McClellan on the 23d ult. We learn from other sources than Mr. Stevens—from parties in Washington entirely disconnected from the army—that Gen. McClellan declared that the arrest should never have been made, and that he restored him to his position in his regiment as soon as the facts in the case were understood. We are in receipt of an interesting communication from "Raisins" since his return to the regiment, but are compelled to lay it over until our next issue. We transfer with pleasure the following from the Pioneer of Sunday, in which our citizens will heartily concur:

DISCHARGE OF EDWARD A. STEVENS BY ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—We are glad to learn by a private letter received yesterday, that Edward A. Stevens, "Raisins," of the Stillwater Messenger, has been released, discharged from arrest, and has joined his regiment. He was discharged by order of Gen. McClellan, who, it is said, exclaimed, when the true state of the case was brought to his knowledge, "he never ought to have been arrested—no mutiny about it." Mr. Stevens has shown abilities of high order in his correspondence, and in conducting the habeas corpus case, in which six hundred of his comrades were equally interested with himself. His manly bearing in the trying circumstances in which he has been placed has won the respect of all.

### Miscellaneous Items.

—Fifteen hundred troops have moved from Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., towards Cumberland Gap. The rebels have fallen back for Harboursville. Troops are rapidly concentrating in Kentucky to drive out the rebels.

—The first election in Dakota Territory for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature, occurred on the 11th. Capt. John B. Todd, late Senator at Fort Randall, distant relation of Mrs. Lincoln, and now appointed Brigadier General in the army, is elected delegate.

—A new dodge was tried by black-legs at the Norwich Fair and New London (Conn.) Union Meeting. One was a "detective," with another in the guise of a "handcuffed prisoner." While the public was looking at the prisoner, the detective was feeling the pockets of the people.

—Secretary Cameron goes in for encouraging home industry. Therefore he advised the Commissary General to buy no more foreign prepared vegetables and meats, giving as his reason that all the money of the country should be kept here to carry on the war.















who accept the premise that slavery is a natural sin. The question when and how this is to be done, may seem to some a problem of difficulty. But God is solving it for us every day. The safety of the country, which is paramount to any other interest of the country justifies the utterance of a decree which shall strike the fetters from every slave. Now is the time to do this work and save the government. Next week it may be too late.

In an emergency like this now upon us how puerile appears all hair-splitting legislation. Why call the black man property and exempt him from taxation? Why decide that negroes who labor on a plantation at the word of his master shall be set at liberty; but remain a slave if the master retains him at home to grow corn for the Confederate army? Why must martial law exempt him from taxation when he is the most valuable property against the Union of any the rebels possess, and just, and only that which the master is fighting to protect? Why not utter a decree of emancipation? I will tell you for the vindication of his ROASTED PROWESS, he will fight longer than for a slave.

The issue before the South is subjugation or independence, for the life of every voluntary confederate against the Union has been forfeited by the part he has acted in the present difficulty, and the battle with him is for the preservation of life. For THIS, and for the vindication of his ROASTED PROWESS, he will fight longer than for a slave.

It has been said time and again that this war is not for subjugation. What then is it for? If the rebels are not to be made subject to the government, what are we fighting for? The CASE seems to me a clear one. The country is ours; we are to hold it and defend it—against SECESSION and REBELLION. The former has annulled all legislative grants to slavery. For the seceded States have said in effect, "we claim no rights under the American Constitution. We look to our strong arm alone for the protection of slavery, and in the future we are to have no connection with the government first administered by Washington."

Now if their disorganized existence on our southern border would endanger our safety, we have the right in self-defense to decide their political status, and hold them as we hold the Territories subject to the legislation of Congress. If the right of protection against them inheres in us, then the use of all the means necessary to that protection is justifiable. Then the abolition of slavery may be decreed, and the slaves be employed as an element of our national strength. In the border States the policy of the government is not less clearly indicated. Those States, as such, are loyal, though within them are traitors and rebels. They are still a part and parcel of the Union. The duty of the government is to strengthen the things which remain. It may only war upon the rebellion, but against it may be used the means which seem most efficient and conclusive. If it be judged expedient to take away the money and lands of the rebels to weaken their opposition; if the same right is ours to take away their slaves. We may not sell them as we would their lands, for no one has the right to sell the innocent. We may not use them as we would their money, for the negro is a person and not a chattel; and we have done him wrong who have done him our kindness. We should give him liberty, and sympathy, and a home. The remedy should be applied just so far as we have caused a wound.

The right of emancipation goes even further than this. While aiming to put down the rebellion in the border States, the property of loyal citizens may be sacrificed, their claims thereby remaining good against the government. If such time as they can be wisely adjusted, the same as in case of a fire, for the salvation of other property more valuable than mine, my house may be blown up or torn down by order of the authorities, they being responsible to me for the value of property sacrificed. If the general good is I am not for exceeding all reasonable bounds for the sake of striking at slavery; but I am, in putting down this rebellion, for interpreting all rights of the government in the light of equity and justice, so as to make those who have been first in the line of aggression; and to have the cause of the trouble removed as speedily as legitimate means can effect it. What the wise in council may regard as this character, cannot now be stated; but for one thing I am sure, "NO PEACE so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezabel and her witchcrafts are so many."

—The 9th regiment of Iowa Volunteers, Col. Vandever, numbering 1,100 men including Captain Hayden's artillery company, left Dubuque on Thursday afternoon on the steamers Canada and Denmark, for St. Louis.

—The Post Office Department, to meet the great demand for stamps, is issuing them at the rate of two millions a day. The consumption is estimated at only about half a million a day, but an extra amount is required for exchanges.

—The Government shipped on Friday, from Indianapolis to Paducah, for the use of the 11th and 13th Indiana regiments, 163,000 rounds of cartridges, 2,000,000 percussion caps, and 50 army wagons.

—A man called at a jewelry shop in Greenfield, Mass., last week for a watch which he had left there twelve years before to be repaired. The watch was done.

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## STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, -- Oct. 15, 1861.

No News.

The news of this morning is meagre. It cannot be that the army of the Potomac is inactive, and the absence of intelligence can only be accounted for from the secrecy enjoined upon the telegraphic companies.

We surrender much of our space today to the Fast-day Sermon of Rev. Mr. Bull, at the request of the officers of his church. Owing to the length of the discourse we are compelled to omit much of our usual variety.

The Election in this County.

Within the past six years there has not been so quiet an election held in this city and county as that of last Tuesday. Neither has there been so small a vote polled. The vote of the entire county did not exceed what should have been the vote of this city. In many of the towns there seems to have been barely enough to form the election boards. The war, business and pleasure have called hundreds of citizens away from home; while the great mass of the people at home did not feel sufficient interest to attend the election. This indifference was the result of an assurance felt by every one that the Republican ticket would be elected.

We give below the aggregate vote for the several candidates. The official returns were not received until last evening, which renders it impossible to give a complete abstract by towns in our issue of today. The result, except for the meagreness of the vote, is very gratifying:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Alexander Ramsey.....455  
E. O. Hamilton.....168

Ramsey's majority.....287

FOR GOVERNOR.

Ignatius Donnelly.....452  
Thomas Cowan.....168

Donnelly's majority.....284

FOR GOVERNOR.

James H. Baker.....452  
Daniel Baker.....168

Baker's majority.....284

FOR GOVERNOR.

Charles Schiefer.....450  
C. P. Fischer.....167

Schiefer's majority.....283

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gordon E. Cole.....451  
W. H. Peckham.....167

Cole's majority.....284

FOR GOVERNOR.

R. D. Childs (no opposition).....455  
H. L. Thomas (no opposition).....411

W. H. B. Clay.....161

[Mr. Clay's name was smuggled upon the mongrel ticket in opposition to his wishes, by what remains of the once Democratic party, for the purpose of defeating Mr. Burd, and received the support of the Democracy. This will account for Mr. Burd's vote being less than that of his associates, though his majority is a respectable one—being 250.]

FOR GOVERNOR.

George Davis (Republican no opposition).....372  
Scattering.....158

Davis's majority.....530

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

T. J. Yorks.....396  
J. D. McComb.....166

Yorks's majority.....230

[The name of Mr. McComb, who is a Republican, was also smuggled upon the hybrid ticket against his consent.]

SURVEYOR.

A. Van Vorhes (Republican no opposition).....535  
Harvey Wilson (Republican no opposition).....579

Van Vorhes's majority.....44

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

L. R. Cornman (Republican).....419  
W. M. McClure.....141

Cornman's majority.....278

CORONER.

E. Field (Republican).....419  
D. Chisholm.....129

Field's majority.....290

The Commissioners elected, are—D. W. Armstrong, H. A. Jackson, Orange Walker, J. B. H. Mitchell, and Robert Watson—all Republicans.

A few facts are noticeable from the results above—prominent among them, the fact that Democracy is about played out in Washington county. The thing is so nearly smothered that the necessary tactics of mixing in Republican with Democratic nominations won't give it even a respectable flavor.

Our city did nobly. With about half a vote, we gave the Republican State ticket 130 majority. Marine gave 68 Republican majority. The town of Stillwater (outside the city) polled only 14 out of her 80 votes. Thirteen of these were Republican. The entire vote of Newport was for the Republican State ticket. Through some oversight the tickets were not sent to this town, and hence no votes were polled for county officers. After polled only 34 votes—23 of these being Republican. Other towns also did well. Taken as a whole, aside from the small vote, Washington county has done nobly.

—A man called at a jewelry shop in Greenfield, Mass., last week for a watch which he had left there twelve years before to be repaired. The watch was done.

## Army Correspondence.

CAMP STONE, Sept. 27, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—"Raisins" is himself again, and is in his regiment, waiting, Mithras-like, for "something to turn up." Monday night, nearly in the "wee, sma' hours," I was awakened by the jailor, who informed me somebody was in waiting below. I got up, went down stairs, and found "some one" to be the Corporal of the Guard from the Central Guard House, and with him I proceeded to that edifice, where Lieut. Foster informed me that Maj. Gen. McClellan, through the Provost Marshal, had issued an order for my release—on the ground, as I have since learned, that the evidence on file not only failed to show me guilty in any degree of criminal or malicious intentions, but proved me innocent thereof. The order directed Lieut. Foster to deliver my body to Lieut. Thomas, and as he was not present I had to remain until morning. After performing clerk's duty for an hour, I "wrapped my cloak about me," and laying down, was soon in the land of dreams.

At five o'clock Tuesday morning Lieut. Thomas made his appearance and a transfer was effected. Lieut. Thomas then gave me a pass to the regiment, and after a short visit to my friends, I found myself in the sutler's wagon en route for camp. Every mile or so we were stopped by pickets and compelled to show our passes. Passing a German regiment I concluded to ascertain whether the guards could read English. In passing this regiment we were stopped three times; on each delay I exhibited a pass received by me at Fort Snelling. May 14th, granting me leave of absence for ten days, and was assured "Dat ish all right—yu go long." I am of the opinion they should be relieved.

We reached Rockville at four o'clock, and after dinner Sergeant Williams and myself left the sutler's wagon, and taking a speedier conveyance, were soon in Darmstadt.

For the night. There was no public house, and the only dwelling in which was to be had "entertainment for man and beast," was full to overflowing. So we sallied forth on a voyage of discovery, and visited every house in this ancient and classic locality—some nine in all—with one exception, in search of a lodging place. "We don't keep travelers," was the stereotyped reply, and but one more chance was offered. Going to the sole remaining house, I knocked at the door, and soon a comely looking woman made her appearance, of whom I inquired for "the massa."

He came to the aperture and was informed we were going to pass the night with him. He enquired the reason, and was informed that quite a number had arrived in town, and we had been quartered (by ourselves) with him. Said he didn't like to keep travelers, but he would be quartered he would do the best he could. After a hearty supper, and an hour spent in listening to a peace dissertation, we retired for the night in a chamber, the walls of which were draped with petticoats, crinoline, and female unmentionables. I afterwards learned we had got in the wrong berth. But as no damage was done, and nothing had disappeared, no fault was found. Williams, I believe, had half a mind to take a hair pin, as a reminder of old times, but thinking "discretion the better part of valor," he didn't.

Wednesday morning, after an affectionate leave-taking with our host and hostess, we again took up our line of march; not, however, until we had stowed away rations and coffee for two. Embarking on a prairie schooner for Poolsville, ten miles distant, we were soon in that place, now the headquarters of Gen. Stone, commanding this division of the Army of the Potomac. From Poolsville we took shank's mare and rode here into camp.

Of the circumstances attending my arrival, I have little to say; suffice it that the welcome was all that could be desired. Soon after my arrival the band came out and played a number of patriotic airs; whether as a compliment to the distinguished "Raisins," or as a matter of practice, I do not know.

Wm. Bates, who shot the negro in company H, some time since, has received a trial by court-martial and found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of six dollars and work at hard labor for fifteen days. A few months ago this negro would have sold for a round thousand dollars; but "circumstances alter cases," and now the penalty is "six dollars for killing a nigger." A private can kill two a month at this rate, and have a dollar left to splurge on.

The rebels have of late appeared in greater numbers on the Virginia shore opposite, and had pitched one or two camps within hailing distance. On the morning of the 16th Gen. Stone directed that a few shells should be thrown into one of their camps located on a hill on "their side of the Potomac." The first shell acted as an anesthetic, and a hurried attempt was made to strike their tents, but the iron hail falling around them too thickly for comfort, and with them too careless as to who hit it they gave it up and made tracks for dear life.

On the 17th, while marching into line for dress parade, the boys failed to observe the tactics—that is they did not keep their eyes on the seam of the coat collars of their file leaders. The reason was soon made manifest—lady visitors were in attendance, and among them were to be seen Miss Rosalthe Carl and her sister, Mrs. Grout, who, I am told, was on her wedding tour. During the parade "eyes right" was the uniform motto, although the order invariably was "eyes front." The same evening there was a dance at company A's quarters, in honor of the fair visitors, in which shoulder straps and kid gloves were displayed to advantage.

The same evening, soon after tattoo, the boys were awakened by the strains of music from afar off. Soon a crowd gathered on the parade ground, when it became known that the fine band belonging to the 15th Massachusetts Regiment, were serenading Brigadier General Gorman. The band was in fine order, and the music splendid and well selected.

At the conclusion of each piece the boys testified to its merit by hearty cheering. I believe the General did not respond.

Soon after the band had left the camp, our boys were startled at the order, "Turn out company B," and were quickly in line. On reaching the parade ground, they met company A, and both corps stacked arms and started for their overcoats. About this time any one passing Capt. Downie's tent could infer "there might have been seen" some of the female sex weeping as only woman can weep, while deeper voices were endeavoring to assuage their grief, giving positive assurance that there was no danger to be apprehended. The two companies were soon on their way to the river, for what purpose they know not until they were secreted among the river guard, when they ascertained that they had doubled the pickets. At early dawn they were again in camp, with a good appetite for breakfast.

On the evening of the 18th there was a dance in company B's quarters, at which the ladies were present. The music was by their own outfit, consisting of two violins, a horn, and a clarinet. The ladies evidently enjoyed themselves highly, and if shoulder straps offered them did not it was their own fault, for they had a fair field, and when an officer is around a private does not stand "a ghost of a chance," for shoulder straps often make the man. The next day our visitors left us—being a private I use the word "our" in a figurative sense.

Yesterday being the day appointed for a National Fast was observed here in a becoming manner in the various regiments encamped in this neighborhood. In the First Minnesota we had a very impressive sermon from the Rev. Mr. Neill, in the afternoon. At dress parade prayer was offered unto Him who "doeth all things well."

That you may be enabled to guess how much a prudent soldier will lay by during a three years' service, I give the following item: The regiment received pay a short time since for two months. The day following \$1624 50 was on its way to Stillwater from company Balogh, and much more has been sent since.

Pretty good for one company, is it not? Two posts, each about ten feet in height, have been erected near the regimental guard house, by the sides of which are placed two barrels. The unlucky who may be guilty of some minor offense, is made to stand on a barrel where he is securely fastened to the post, "the observed of all observers." But few have tried this vice as yet, but the pillory is worse dreaded than a court-martial.

Our band, the members of which lost most of their instruments at Bull Run in attending to the wounded, is now in good order, and improving fast in the musical line. They have a complete set of German silver instruments, purchased by the regiment at a cost of nearly eleven hundred dollars. May their lives be as bright, and their record as clear as their instruments.

Gen. Gorman is now quite popular with his regiment, and I have yet to hear any one complain of his treatment towards him since the arrival of the regiment at this place. So mote it be.

Provisions are plenty and all got enough to eat. Nor is this all, the rations are not only sufficient in quantity, but are excellent in quality.

It is reported here that the Second Minnesota will soon be with us, and that together with two other regiments we will form Gen. Gorman's Brigade.

The women now in camp have adopted the Bloomer uniform. So you see what few women we have are women of sense. They do not care enough about long skirts to be desirous of dragging them through bushes, dirt and water.

We have had a little cold weather here of late. Two nights of frost is pretty good for September. Rain on an average about twice a week.

New tents are expected here in a few days. The sooner the better, for those now in use are not of the best quality, and they were condemned some time since. The water here is very poor and has to be carried a considerable distance, which he says he does not wish to be

But bad as it is, it is a great improvement on some we have been compelled to use in other localities.

There has been considerable sickness in the regiment, although our company has had but little. Hooping cough, measles, and fever and ague are the principal complaints. Privates Sawtell and Welsh are convalescent—measles laid them out.

It is now generally believed that our much-loved former comrade, Wm. L. Pierson, has gone to his last home. He was a worthy soldier in a worthy cause.

Some time since in my correspondence, I used language calculated to impeach C. L. Nelson's courage. He came out in a card which was in the main correct. At the time I believed him a coward—I now know him to have been sick in reality. I wish him no harm and hence make the correction. But although sick, his discharge was granted as a "special favor" to Capt. Bromley; at least so the captain told me, and I do not think he would misrepresent the matter. And so I leave the subject.

When any thing occurs of interest I will write again. Army movements are to be kept quiet, and you must learn about them, if at all, through other sources.

To "Saint Croix," I am under many obligations. When he gets in a "jug," I may be able to repay him,—by writing to his girl, perhaps.

RAISINS.

CAMP STONE, Md., Sept. 30, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Death has claimed one of our members as a victim. We had lost many on the bloody field of battle, and now disease has snatched one who was spared amid the scene of carnage. Private Woodward, of company D is no more, and much as we may mourn his loss, much though we miss his society, and his sociable and gentlemanly conversation, we can look upon his smiling countenance no more. When the President first called for aid Woodward was among the foremost to leave his fire-side and tender his services for wear or woe; when on that fatal Sunday afternoon we marched upon the battle field he was to be seen constantly in the front, never in the rear; and when sickness made his appearance in our camp he was the first to obey the natural summons of disease and death. His disease was the typhoid fever, and after a tedious and painful illness he departed this life on the morning of Saturday last. The hand of woman smoothed his dying pillow, and the same ministered to his wants during his latest hours. He was beloved by all his comrades and none better deserved their love than he. He was buried yesterday in an adjacent grove, beneath the spreading branches of a majestic oak. A hearse was procured in the neighboring village of Poolsville, and placing therein the coffin of the deceased, shrouded in the glorious old stars and stripes, the procession was formed. First came the Regimental Band, playing appropriate, mournful and impressive music; then the hearse containing the mortal remains of the noble youth, guarded by his company; the regimental staff followed next, and close behind marched the balance of the regiment. Arriving at the appointed place of burial, a hollow square was formed, and after the service used by the Episcopalians had been read, and a short and well timed sermon had been delivered, the customary salute was fired, and we left him to the care of Him "who doeth all things well."

On Friday last we received dress hats of the United States Army pattern—felt, cocked up on one side, with black feather, bugle, eagle, etc., complete. It improves the general appearance of the men greatly, although the fatigue caps are more comfortable for actual use. Nothing, I believe, in the clothing line, is allowed us by the Regulations that we do not possess. This, added to the fact that the rations are now all that could be asked for, and the officers being uniformly kind and considerate towards the men, will account for the good order and efficiency we have attained.

In most of the tents the boys have constructed temporary headsteads, and thus render themselves less liable to the sickness incidental to this climate. The mattresses and blankets are taken out daily, as a general thing, and thoroughly aired. The men, with an occasional exception, are temperate in their habits, and careful of their health. Company B for a long time has had a much smaller percentage of its members on the sick list than any other company, while the First Minnesota will compare favorably with any regiment in the neighborhood.

The mail arrives and departs daily, and could you see the amount of reading matter arriving here in the course of twenty-four hours you would conclude that the Minnesota boys are an intelligent set. New York papers are from three to four days old, when we get them. The Messenger generally reaches us on Friday of the week after it is published—being ten days on its journey from Stillwater to the camp.

I see in one of the Minnesota papers a card signed by one of our captains in which he says he does not wish to be

made a hero of at the expense of the humblest private in the ranks. This same captain wrote a long puff for himself, immediately after the Bull Run or Manassas fight, and gave it to a corporal in his company who was a newspaper correspondent, requesting him to incorporate it into his report of the battle. He did not do so, as he disliked to write by dictation, and the puff "making him a hero" never appeared in print, "at the expense of the humblest" corporal in the ranks. Soon after the corporal went to a farm house and got dinner; he did not get a pass, as he considered it a mere matter of form, and was reduced to the ranks for "being out of camp without a pass." "Put this and that together"—straws show which way the wind blows.

Every thing quiet, and no immediate signs of a brush with the enemy can be discerned by.

RAISINS.

The Second Regiment of the March.

The second regiment left Fort Snelling yesterday morning on the steamers Northern Belle and Keokuk for Washington, via La Crosse and Chicago. Those of our citizens who witnessed the parade on Saturday represent the second as equal to the first regiment in every respect. The following are the officers of the regiment.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—Henry P. Van Cleve.

Lieutenant Colonel—James George.

Major—Alexander Wilkin.

Adjutant—Daniel Heacey.

COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.

Quartermaster—William S. Grow.

Surgeon—R. S. Bingham.

Assistant Surgeon—M. C. Tollman.

Chaplain—T. R. Cressey.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—C. A. Cilley.

Q. M. Sergeant—D. P. Parsons.

Commissionary Sergeant—George A. J. Overton.

Hospital Steward—Brewer Mattocks.

Sutler—Harry Reynolds.

It is understood this regiment will join the Minnesota First, and form a portion of Gen. Gorman's Brigade.

The State Election.

The returns come in slowly, but those returned show the same meagre vote observable in this county. From the returns before us, we are of opinion that the Legislature will stand about as last year—more than three to one Republican. The Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by from six to eight thousand majority.

Coast Operations.

The Government is making greater preparation now, says the Chicago Tribune of Saturday, than at any time before, for the much-talked of expeditions down the Southern coast. The sickly season having passed, we may begin to venture now where not long since it would have been hazardous to go.

Advices from Washington tell of the concentration of troops at Annapolis, Md. for these expeditions, and we hear every day of steamers chartered and put into commission, and of the great activity in our Navy Yards—all looking to this one end. We can strike the rebellion more surely on the Southern coast than elsewhere, and quite as disastrously, the annihilation of the army at Manassas not excepted.

Our blockading squadron in the Gulf have now made a sure thing of New Orleans. Following up the capture of Ship Island, and the cutting off of communication between New Orleans and Mobile, they have ascended the Mississippi river to a point where a single battery can command the entire approaches. A fleet of twenty ships would not more securely hold the key to the river than does this position. The capture of New Orleans itself may with good reason be feared by Governor Moore and General Twiggs after these preparations looking that way.

The State of Ohio has in store, within sixty miles of Cincinnati, over eighteen tons of musket and cannon powder, of the very best quality that can be manufactured. This is being held for any emergency that may occur. The State authorities are making ample preparations to secure the safety of the cities and towns on the border in case of a threatened invasion.

Near Washington.

Our army on the Potomac has now reached a figure which not only insures the safety of the Capital, but promises something more. It is believed at Washington that the offensive is about to be taken by Gen. McClellan, and that he is feeling his way into the enemy's country, prepared at any moment to meet forces by force, even to the extent of a general engagement. The advance camps of the rebels do not appear to hold more than 20,000 men, it is said, and behind that the strength of the enemy is unknown. There can be little doubt, however, from the greater activity given to movements in Western Virginia and Kentucky, that a not inconsiderable portion of Gen. Johnston's army (late Beauregard's) has been detailed for service elsewhere. The Federal army of the Potomac is now manifestly large enough to make some demonstration that shall be decisive. The hopes of the country are centered in McClellan, and the leaders who are appointed under him.—Chicago Tribune, 12th.



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: R. JAMES, General Agent, Ohio, 17.

**MORE CRANBERRIES.**—Messrs. D. W. Armstrong & Co. shipped another large lot of cranberries on Saturday—some 200 barrels. Three hundred bushels were shipped from the Falls a few days since.

**M. E. CONFERENCE.**—The annual conference of the M. E. church was held at Minneapolis last week. Rev. W. C. Shaw is stationed at this place for the coming year. The next session is to be held at Winona.

**DECLINED.**—Dr. Foster, formerly of the Minnesota, has been notified of his appointment as U. S. Consul to Oshkosh, Wis., or some other seaport, salary \$4,500. The Doctor declines.

**The Third Regiment Full.**  
We understand that enough companies were mustered into the third regiment on Saturday to fill it. A few of the companies are not yet quite full, but those will be filled within a very few days.

**EQUIPMENTS.**—FALL IS!—The equipments for the third and fourth Minnesota regiments—including coats, pants, underclothing, blouses, hats, caps, belts, etc., were shipped from New York on the 4th inst., and will be received in a few days. This is good news for the boys.

**ANOTHER COMPANY "B."**—Washington county furnished company "B" for the first regiment, and it is a company of which the entire State feels proud. Capt. Hoy's company of this county has been assigned the same rank in the second regiment.

**A HAPPY DAY!**—Yesterday and today have been the most quiet, orderly and happy days we have ever known in our city—not a ripple to disturb the current of events. Reason: the entire bar (legal) has gone to Taylor Falls to attend the District Court.

**Chicago Country.**  
We have not received the returns from the northern portion of this Senatorial district, except one town in Chicago. Taylor Falls only cast 53 votes—50 of which were for the Republican ticket. No opposition was there made to the Republican candidates for Representatives, and we presume there was none in Pine and Kanabec.

**PATRIOTIC FAMILIES.**—Four sons of John A. Coleman, of Hennepin county, have enlisted in the third Minnesota regiment. A fifth son is only restrained on account of his youth. Three sons of Capt. John Oliver, of Lakeland, in this county, are in the service. Three sons of Col. Hughes, of Hudson, are in the army, while the father is only restrained from following them on account of physical inability.

**SEANDIANAVIANS.**—Twenty Swedes passed through our city a few days since for Fort Snelling to join the Swedish company being organized by Mr. Matteson, of Red Wing. They were from the northern portion of Washington and Chicago counties. The Swedes and Norwegians have done nobly. Washington county has already furnished forty or fifty for the war.

**DEATH OF SENATOR JONES.**—Hon. S. P. Jones, a member of the present Senate of this State, died at Rochester, Olmstead county, a few days since. Mr. Jones was a young man of brilliant promise, and his death is a serious loss to the State. Mr. Jones was the nominee of the Union convention for Attorney General, but maintained his former good reputation by declining.

**RECRUITING.**—Capt. Wainwright, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, has opened an office on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, where he is recruiting for the regular army. Hon. Wm. Pfander, of the Brown County Rifles, was in town a few days since to recruit for his company, but finding Mr. Burger actively engaged in getting up a company here, he made no efforts to secure him.

The third regiment is filling up at Fort Snelling at the rate of from fifty to one hundred and fifty per day.

Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the servant of millions of men. Newton unravelled the mazes of the stars, and made their motions the mariner's guide on the trackless ocean. What these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer does in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices at which they are sold, bring within the reach of every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times. —*Wilmington, Del. "Statesman."*

—All the banks of Pittsburgh have re-

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## STATEMENT

Of the amount of Funds existing in the Treasury of Washington county, State of Minnesota, at the close of the ninth (9th) day of October, 1861:

1. City fund, .....	\$32 12
2. Special school fund, .....	30 17
3. State school fund, .....	16 00
4. Town fund, (including road tax), .....	91 85
5. Redemption fund, .....	1 60

Amount total, .....

\$174 72

This amount belongs as follows:

1. To the city of Stillwater, .....	18 40
2. To School dist. No. 2, .....	2 73
3. To School dist. No. 3, .....	25 81
4. To School dist. No. 4, .....	1 10
5. To General School Fund, .....	16 00
6. To Stillwater (city), .....	4 69

Amount, .....

\$174 72

F. A. HASKELL, Co. Treasurer.

RUDOLPH LEHMICK, Co. Auditor.

Oct. 9, 1861—4w5

## NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, by the non-payment of moneys therein secured to be paid, made and executed by Francis Gilman and Rosamunde Gilman his wife, mortgagees of the city of St. Paul and county of Ramsey, Minnesota, to George Langford, mortgagee, dated July 17th, A. D. 1855, and recorded on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1855, at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M. of that day in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, in book "B" of mortgages, on pages 205 and 206. There is claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice, September 25th 1861, on said mortgage, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty cents (\$774.30). The premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Washington and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north-east quarter of section thirty-three, (33) township twenty-nine, (29) north of range twenty-one (21) west. Lot numbered one (1) of section fourteen, (14) in township twenty-eight, (28) of range twenty (20) west, containing fifty acres and thirty hundredths (50.30-100) of an acre. The north-east quarter of the aforesaid quarter of section six, (6) in township twenty-eight, (28) north of range twenty-one (21) west, containing forty (40) acres.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the front door of the post office in the city of Stillwater in said county of Washington, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock A. M. of that day. No suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by this mortgage, or any part thereof.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25th, 1861.

GEORGE LANGFORD, Mortgagee.

SPENCER & CARTER, Attys for Mortgagee.

## Third Reg. Minnesota Volunteers.

WANTED for the Third

Regiment, a company of

Hardy, Muscular, Sober Men.

Between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

Men of the best character, who are

direct to enlist for the war, are requested to

report themselves to the undersigned in person

or by letter.

Applicants will be mustered into the pay and

service of the United States as soon as they are

ready, and will be immediately furnished with

substance and comfortable quarters (at Fort

Snelling).

Transportation will be paid by the Government

for the journey to and from the place of muster.

Minors must obtain the written consent of

their parents or guardians before they can be

received.

T. S. SLAUGHTER,

in the office of H. S. Fairchild,

St. Paul, Sept. 21, 1861—22m

## FOR SALE, AND

## WANTED!

Extra Superior Family Flour, by the Barrel

or Sack,

Superior Flour,

Rye Flour,

Corn Meal,

Ground Feed,

Salt by the Barrel,

Dwelling Houses, lots, wild and improved

Land for sale or rent,

Two span of horses,

Cash paid for WHEAT.

WANTED—One hundred acres of Land broken

up for spring planting.

March 26, 1861.—1728.

## Caution for Sale.

3 Pairs work Oxen, 5 years old and well

kept;

5 pairs 3 year-old steers;

1 pair 2 year-old steers;

6 milch Cows;

300 Barrels of Flour;

2 work Horses,

2 second-hand double Harness.

The above will be sold cheap for cash or ex-

changed for Wheat.

## WANTED.

3000 bushels of Wheat, for which the highest

market price will be paid in cash.

Apply to H. B. BRADY, our authorized agent

for the general transaction of business.

Sept. 9, 1861—22m.

## NEW GOODS

—BY—

## EXPRESS!

We have just received a full assortment of

Hoop Skirts, the best manufactured, Crochet

Needle, Knitting, Netting, Crochet and Tat-

ting Needles, Embroidery and sewing silk of all

grades, Linen tapes all widths, skirt Drills, all

the full length pieces, Knitting

Needle, Zephyr Worsted, white and colored

elastic cord and braid; Velvet Ribbons, best

manufactured; colored and white wool cotton,

Also on hand a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Carpet, Oil cloths, boots, shoes, hats, caps,

Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, Lamps, Candle

sticks, Window shades, &c., &c., all to be sold

at very low prices for Cash only.

LEVY & DANIELS.

March 19, 1861.

# FALL AND WINTER

## GOODS!

St. Paul and La Crosse Packets.—The La

Crosse Packets running in connection with the

La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, will leave

St. Paul on and after Tuesday morning, at 9

o'clock A. M., making sure connections for Mil-

waukee and Chicago, twelve hours in advance

of any other route.

The Saturday morning packet from St. Paul

will run to Stillwater, leaving there Saturday

afternoon for La Crosse, making direct connec-

tion with the Sunday evening train—reaching

Chicago Monday morning. And on and after

the first of September, a boat will run to Still-

water exclusively, in connection with the Sat-

urday boat, making three boats per week to

and from Stillwater direct with La Crosse.

For Freight or Passage apply to D. W. AR-

STRONG & Co., at Stillwater.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Pres't.

La Crosse & Minn. Packet Co.

N. B.—Parties wishing to take the 9 o'clock

boat from St. Paul will be sent over on Bur-

bank's stages in time, for one dollar.

149-9m. D. W. ARSTRONG & CO.

## AYER'S

## Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following com-

plaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such

as Tumors, Eruptions, Itch, Pimples, Boils,

Blindness, Pustules, Blisters, Holes,

Itch, and all other blood diseases.

Octavo, Ind. 6th June, 1855.

J. C. Ayr & Co. Gent: I feel it my duty to ac-

knowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for

me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have

been in various ways for years. Sometimes it

burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; some-

times it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach.

Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp

and face with a sore, which was painful and

beyond description. I tried many medicines and

remedies, but all failed. I then procured a

bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and after using it

for a few days, I began to feel better. I continued

to use it until I felt it cured me. I now feel

well and am able to do my usual work. I

recommend it to all who are afflicted with

Scrofula or any other blood disease. I feel

it is a most valuable medicine, and I

recommend it to all who are afflicted with

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**DANGEROUS!**

**B**Y LATE ADVICES

We have been informed that owing to the state of affairs now existing in Our Country, all kinds of

***Goods are Advancing in Price!***

We will continue to sell what we have on hand at former prices. Those in want should purchase now—by delaying to do so they may have to pay at least twenty-five per cent more for their goods call and secure bargains while you can.

LEWIS & DANIELS

**FIRST CLASS INSURANCE.**  
**NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY!**  
No. 67 Wall st., New York.  
STOCK CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN, \$200,000,000.  
SURPLS. 104,018,000.  
LIABILITIES. 104,018,000.  
L. G. TAYLOR Sec'y. J. H. SPEER, Pres't.

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**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY,**  
Of Brooklyn, New York,  
CASH CAPITAL, \$300,000.  
PAID-UP STAM. SECUTY. REFUSED. GEORGE FINE'S  
C. W. NEKIRU II.  
Agent for the above Companies, also the office  
Darling & Schaffer  
75 N. 3d St., Albany—44-f

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Real imported Cognac,  
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**MEDICAL WINES & BRANDIES.**  
Best Imported brands, CARL BROS.  
COMPELSE  
A very large supply at low figure.  
CARL BROS.

**Dried Apples**  
For sale, to close consignment, 25 half  
clove Dried Apples at 6 cents per pound to  
the barrel, cash.  
**D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.**

**LAMPS, Coal Oil, Fluid and Candle-  
burners of various styles at**  
**CALLI BROS.**

**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
All found to be  
Genuine Medicines of the doctor  
**CALLI BROS.**

**WANTED.**  
DISCREDITED Editors and Wisconsin ex-  
ecutives sought on favorable terms by  
**D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.**  
Schwaben, A. O., 1861—1833-44.

**GREAT  
NORTHERN ROUTE**

**PASSAGERS for the "New England  
Steamers, S. Northern & Water  
New York," are careful and purchase ye  
tickets, etc.**

**Ogdensburg and Vermont Cent.**  
**RAILROADS.**

**ONLY DIRECT LINE**  
to Burlington, Montpelier, Saint Albans, North, White River Junction, Concord, Nashua, Lowell, Haverhill, Andover, Amesbury, Salem, New Bedford, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee then by any other route this line can be made.

Through Tickets for sale, in connection with Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways at the office of  
D. W. MASTRONS,  
Agent, Milwaukee

W. W. C. ANDREWS, Gen'l Western Agent,  
12 1/2 Union Street, Chicago, Ill.

**HENRY WESTING** LOUIS TORINUS  
WILL YOU CALL UPON  
**YOUR NEW FRIENDS,**  
**WESTING & TORINUS**  
**HO HAVE JUST**  
opened at the store formerly occupied  
by A. Knickerbocker, opposite the  
**MESSINGER OFFICE,**  
an entirely new, large and well selected stock  
of **CRACKERS**  
**PROVISIONS.**

**HARDWARE,  
QUEENSWARE,  
DRY GOODS, &c.**

We intend to keep on hand at all times very best articles of Groceries, Provision, Country Produce, &c., that can be found in market, and will

**SELL AS CHEAP**

As any other house in the city.

Particular attention is called to their stock of

**EXTRA FLOUR!**

Which is warranted good or no sale.

Stillwater, July 10, 1860—43-ly

NEW  
**DRUG HOUSE**  
JOS. S. CARLI, ..... J. W. C  
**CARLI BROS**  
WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS  
STILLWATER  
and the St. Croix Valley, that they have ju

ceived and are now opening, at their store  
**HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.**  
The largest and most complete stock of  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**  
**PAINTS, OILS,**  
**VARNISHES,**  
**WINDOW GLASS,**  
**GLASS WARE,**  
**FANCY ARTICLES,**  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
Ever brought into this market. All of  
we have purchased at prices that will

as to  
TODAY

**Sell Lower**

Than any other house in this city, and as  
any in the State

All articles we sell, and particularly  
clothes, we will guarantee fresh and free from  
adulteration whatever.

**OUR STOCK OF**  
**Perfumery**  
And Fancy Articles being large and varied,  
is impossible to mention all of them.

have ample sample cases,  
**AND IT WILL AFFORD US PLEA**  
to exhibit the various styles.

**Cash System.**

We have adopted the cash system, and goods will be sold unless for cash.

Stillwater, August 13th, 1859—v3-48-

**LEVY & DANIELS**  
In store a large variety of ladies' Trimmings of the most fashionable styles.

**1,000 Sides of Harness Leather**  
FOR sale, at wholesale or retail, by  
**KREMER & R**




# The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends that aim at it, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

NUMBER 6

VOLUME 6

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.  
A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. Single copies five cents. An additional charge of five cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond the time.

OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
[12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.]  
One square, for one insertion, \$1.00  
One square, for one month, \$10.00  
One square, for three months, \$25.00  
One square, for six months, \$40.00  
One square, for one year, \$60.00  
One-half square, for one insertion, 50 cts.  
One-half square, for one month, 5.00  
One-half square, for three months, 12.50  
One-half square, for six months, 20.00  
One-half square, for one year, 30.00  
One-third square, for one insertion, 33 cts.  
One-third square, for one month, 3.33  
One-third square, for three months, 8.33  
One-third square, for six months, 13.33  
One-third square, for one year, 20.00  
One-fourth square, for one insertion, 25 cts.  
One-fourth square, for one month, 2.50  
One-fourth square, for three months, 6.25  
One-fourth square, for six months, 10.00  
One-fourth square, for one year, 15.00  
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, \$5.00  
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months, \$3.00  
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months, \$2.00  
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, after a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered cut, and payment exacted accordingly.  
Twenty cents per square, charged for each change or alteration ordered.  
Display advertisements liberally charged extra rates.

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Twenty cents per square, charged for each change or alteration ordered.  
Display advertisements liberally charged extra rates.

J. M. HARTLOW, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
Residence, at the Sargen House.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (on stairs.) Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

DOCTOR A. MULLER,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE one door above Dodge's book store, Main street. Residence corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Wm. M. McCLUER,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
Office in Murdoch Block, B's Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. P. CORNMANN,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF the building occupied by Proctor & Co., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
July 18th, 1859.

WM. F. MASON,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,  
AND  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.  
No. 4 Regent Block, 21 street, above the Bridge, ST. PAUL, MINN.  
The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn. since 1852.

M. E. AMES,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

A. VAN VORHES,  
GENERAL LAND AGENT.  
Will select land for Emigrants, locate them, and secure preemption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD,  
FURNITURE DEALER.  
LEGANT, Medium, and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARL,  
BANKER AND BROKER.  
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, &c.  
Collections made, promptly remitted, less clerical rate of exchange.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,  
Attorney at Law.  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER,  
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE  
AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.  
PAINTING, GLAZING, MARBLING, AND PAPERING.  
112 Main street, Stillwater, Minn. 1859.

HOLLIS E. MURDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.  
FOR SALE BY  
Vandervoort, Dickson & Co.,  
112 Main street, Stillwater, Minn.

Exchange, Banking and Collection  
OFFICE OF  
DANIEL & SCHEFFER,  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.  
Dealers in Exchange, Gold, and Uncurrent Money.  
Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities, and Europe.  
Nov. 22, 1861.

THURSTENTINE,  
Cheaper than ever offered in this market.  
CARL BROS.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, - - October 19, 1861.

### Blair's Charges and Specifications.

We print below a copy of the charges and specifications filed by Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., against his commander Major General Fremont. They will attract general attention inasmuch as they are another chapter in the history of the war, every event of which has surpassing interest. On the merit of the charges we have no comment to make. A Court Martial will unquestionably be ordered to consider them.

### CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST FREMONT.

Under the first charge of "Neglect of duty and un-officer-like conduct," are twelve specifications, which, divided of legal technicalities are as follows:

1. In failing from the 31 of July to repair to his headquarters at St. Louis, and enter upon his duties as military chief, to the serious injury of the public service.

2. Failing to inform himself of the wants and necessities of his Department from the third to the twenty-sixth day of July.

3. Failing to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Gen. Lyon from the 31 of July till the 10th of August, whereby the forces of the United States, at or near Springfield, were many of them sacrificed and the residue compelled to abandon said post, to the serious detriment of the government of the United States, and the State of Missouri, and the people thereof.

4. Failing and neglecting to reinforce Major Becken, from the 15th of August to the 1st of September.

5. Failing to reinforce Col. Mulligan at Lexington, from the 10th to the 20th of September, whereby the country were suffered to assault the said post, and conquer and take the same, to the great disgrace of the National arms and the detriment of the service.

6. In suffering Martin Green and other guerrilla chiefs to recruit from three to five thousand men in northeastern Missouri, and to overrun and ravage it, and to take proper measures to suppress them.

7. In permitting Brigadier Gen. J. A. Hurlbut to remain in command of forces in northeastern Missouri, from the 10th of August to the 10th of September, knowing him, from the official report of Gen. Pope, to be a common drunkard, and unfit of said time to be in command.

8. In refusing, on or about the 1st of September, when the army at Lexington was in imminent peril, to receive or hear one Richard Vaughn, Esq., who had come from Lexington to lay before him the distressed condition of said post, and to solicit succor and reinforcements for the same.

9. In appointing Dr. D. H. Castle, Master of Transportation in the Western Department and keeping him in it, after being fully informed of his disreputable character.

10. In establishing a barricade about his headquarters in St. Louis, whereby information absolutely indispensable to the public service was repelled and shut out from him.

11. In not taking proper measures to put down rebellion in the State of Missouri.

12. That Capt. Willard of the steamboat Sunbeam, was sent by Col. Mulligan from Lexington on or about the 10th of September, with dispatches to Col. Davis, commanding at Jefferson City, and when the Glasgow was fired upon by armed enemies, and compelled to leave the above facts, and stating that he had the dispatches, but was refused a hearing.

The second charge against Fremont is "Disobedience to orders." Under this head are three specifications:

1. That when ordered by the Secretary of War, on or about the 31 of July, to proceed to St. Louis, he did not comply, but in disregard thereof, went to New York and remained there till about the 23d of July.

2. That he issued the following proclamation, and here follows the famous proclamation which the President ordered him to modify, but which it is alleged:

"The said Major General John C. Fremont has ever since failed, neglected and refused to do, in disobedience of said order and in contempt of the authority of the President of the United States."

3. That after the order of the President had been promulgated, Fremont caused to be printed and circulated, a large number of his proclamations, contrary to the order and in contempt of the authority of the President.

The third charge is "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," under which are four specifications:

1. In declaring to Oliver D. Filley that he had suspended Edward H. Castle when he had been led out.

2. In letting Leonidas Haskell a contract for purchasing 5,000 mules, and appointing him a staff officer, "to the common scandal and serious detriment of the service."

3. In encouraging officers and privates in the army under his command to write letters to newspapers in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him.

4. In not prohibiting officers and privates of his command, from meeting in their camps and passing resolutions in relation to himself, and publishing them contrary to army regulation one hundred and twenty.

The fourth charge is "Gross extravagance, waste, mismanagement and misapplication of the public money." The specification is:

1. He had surrounded himself with former dependents and hangers on from California; has bestowed upon them large contracts and jobs for supplies for the army and for making fortifications, and for other unnecessary and expensive works, without advertising, bidding or competition.

The fifth charge is "Despotic and tyrannical conduct."

1. In this that he issued an illegal order on the day of September, 1861, forbidding officers of the army from corresponding with officials of the State and other Governments, to the end that his errors might not be exposed, and his conduct controlled by his superiors, whereby the Government of the United States and the people have sustained great detriment.

2. In this that he ordered a public journal in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, called and known as the *Evening News*, to be suppressed, and its editor and proprietor to be arrested and imprisoned for a full and just criticism upon his conduct, although he well knew that said newspaper and its editor were fair and loyal supporters to the Government of the United States, and its only crime was in making public his errors of judgment and incompetency to command in this department.

I have the honor to lay before the President of the United States the above charges and specifications against Major General John C. Fremont, commanding the Department of the West, which are respectfully submitted for the President's consideration.

(Signed) FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,  
Col. 1st Regt. Mo. Light Artillery.

### The Proprietors of Superior City.

From the *Detroit Advertiser*, 12th inst.

It is known to many of our readers, though it may not be known to the public generally, that the site on which Lake Superior city is situated is owned principally by Southern men. All the proprietors, but one or two at most, indeed, are from Southern States. These men are R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, a member of the rebel Cabinet; J. C. Breckinridge, and L. W. Powell, the rebel Senator, and Beriah Magoffin, the traitor Governor of Kentucky; Wm. Aiken, and W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina; Sam Magdon of Missouri; W. W. Corcoran, and Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington. The Northern men are the prominent Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, an avowed secessionist, and a Mr. Beck, residence at Knoxville. Hunter, Breckinridge, Powell, Boyce and Sam Magdon are now in arms against the Government, and Bright, Corcoran, and we believe, Corcoran, if not Aiken, are in open sympathy with the rebels. In view of these facts, it would seem to be the duty of the Government to investigate this matter with a view to the confiscation of that part of the city which belongs to rebels in arms at least. These men are using their whole power and wealth to subvert the Government, and this property is used indirectly, if not directly, in support of the rebellion. Why, then, should it not be confiscated? Besides being a just punishment for the crimes of the traitor owners, its confiscation would be a decided benefit to the city. The proprietors, by refusing to put the land into market, believing that the city must at some time become a place of great importance, have retarded, and, indeed, absolutely checked its progress. They got possession of it, too, by means not the most honorable—in fact they cheated the Government out of it. Having induced some of the wild Indians of Minnesota to purchase the land, they bought out their rights for a song. If the site could be thrown into the market, it would be rapidly taken up, and the city soon become, from the advantages of its location, a point of extended business, being only one hundred and fifty miles from St. Paul, and only one day's ride, and not the short route between that city and the Atlantic by way of the lakes, and at the head of lake navigation. The subject seems to be one worth the attention of the Government.

### Tennessee Exiles.

The following touching picture of the Tennessee exiles at Camp Dick Robinson in Kentucky, is from a speech of noble Andy Johnson at Columbus, Ohio, last week:

"The other day when I stood in the presence of two great Tennesseeans, exiled like myself from their homes of comfort and the families of their love, I found that all my manhood and sternness of mind were all nothing, and that I was only a child. There they were, my friends and fellow citizens, exiled from their homes, and I, too, exiled from mine. I thought of the friendly soil of Kentucky, from the tender stripping of sixteen to thirty gray haired fathers of sixty, all mourning the evil that has befallen our land and our homes, but all seeking for arms wherewith to go back and drive the invaders from our fields and hearthstones. [Applause.] I essayed to speak to their words of counsel and encouragement, but speech was denied me. I stood before them as one who is dumb. If it be true that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, it is also true that the heart may be too full for the utterance of speech. And such were ours—two thousand of us exiled Tennesseeans, and all silent! Silent as a city of the dead! But there was no tidings there. There were the bounding heart, the throbbing brain, there were the burning cheek and blazing eye, all more eloquent than ever were the utterings of human speech. [Cheers.] Each of that throng of exiles, who had wandered among the mountains and hid in their caverns, who had slept in the forest, and squeezed themselves one by one through the pickets of the invader, each was now offering comfort and pledging fidelity to the other. Youth and age were banding together in a holy alliance that will never yield to our holy institutions are lashed in the sunlight of peace, and consecrated by the baptism of patriotic blood. [Vigilant applause.]

There were their homes, and there too is mine—right over there. And yet we were homeless, exiled! And why? Was it for crime? Had we violated any law? Had we offended the majesty of our Government, or done wrong to any human being? Nay, none of these. Our fault, and our only fault was loving our country too well, to permit its betrayal. And for this the remorseless agents of that 'sum of all villainies,' Secession, drove us from our families and firesides, and made us exiles and wanderers. But the time will soon come when we wanderers will go home! [Cheers.]

Eagles, depend upon it, my friends, this monstrous iniquity cannot long subsist. Some bolt of Heaven's righteous wrath will blast the traitors in their high estate! But whatever they may do—though they may ravage our States, though they may burn our houses, though they convert the graves of our mountains into sepulchres and turn our valleys and plains into graveyards, there is still one thing they cannot do—they never can, while God reigns, make East Tennessee a land of slaves!

### New Orleans.

From the *Louisville Journal*.

If New Orleans had fallen into the hands of the United States, its condition, we have no doubt, will be very speedily improved. Certainly improvement is very desirable.

We have seen no very late New Orleans papers, but the last we did see quite subdued in their tone. They exhibited no enthusiasm in the Southern cause. They had nothing of the bullying and blustering style that characterized them last winter. What they see all around them has had the effect to sober them.

The reports contained in the papers we have referred to show that King Cotton is not only a deformed but a dead monarch. One of them says, "thirteen bales sold on Saturday, nineteen on Monday, and seventeen yesterday."

"117 bales against 23,014 bales during the corresponding period last year. There were 10,000 bales in store, and the export is put down at 000."

With no sales of cotton, pork at forty dollars a barrel, hay at fifty dollars a ton, and all things else at monstrous prices, the banks in a state of suspension, and all the operations of government conducted on Treasury notes with no ascertainable basis, the people of New Orleans, it is easy to see, could hardly change their condition without finding it improved.

### Newspapers Suffering.

Though it is generally supposed that the daily newspapers, now in the time of their greatest want, are making a large amount of money, the truth is, they are suffering as much as most classes of business. Of the four leading dailies of this city, not one is making its expenses. Advertising, the only source of profit, has fallen off to an unprecedented degree, while at the same time, the necessary outlay for telegraphing and reporting is much more than usual. The *Times* has reduced its size an inch, and saves from three to five hundred dollars a week in that way. The *Journal of Commerce*, till of late, perhaps, the best paying newspaper in New York, has also suffered a diminution in its size of its sheet, and can not be making any money. The *Courier and Enquirer*, another commercial paper, of colossal size, had been merged with the *World*, which, after having sustained a fortune in learning to support itself, is now receiving some government patronage, and may in time, aided by the *Courier's* advertising patronage, rise to the dignity of a paying paper. The *Tribune* and *Herald* are both losing money, but like the *Times*, are strong and sturdy, and can afford to do it.—*N. Y. Chronicle*.

### A Century's Change.

A CENTURY'S CHANGE.—One hundred years ago there was not a single man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, or Illinois Territories. Then what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country round the moon. It was not until 1793, the gallant and adventurous Boone led his home in New Ohio, Kentucky, to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle till twenty years ago, that time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago the United States was the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conceptions of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century which has passed has been allotted to more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any which has elapsed since the creation.—*Chicago Journal*.

### Strike with the Bank.

The *Harford Courier* says the Phenix Bank has ordered \$65,000 worth more of the 7.30 loan making \$345,000, in all, \$2,500 of which has already been given out in this vicinity. A large number of persons are waiting the arrival of the notes before they subscribe, desiring to make one job of it. The following is a specimen of the letters received by the bank:

"Please enter my name on your books for \$2,000 of Government 7.30 bonds in addition to my former subscription of \$1,000. I would take them, if the Government would slip their hands down near the butt end of the stalk and strike—which they have eventually got to do to have their bonds worth a rush.

Respectfully yours,

—Men look at each other's faults with a telescope, and then with the instrument reversed.

—Books are embalmed minds. Fame is a flower upon a dead man's heart.

—The most beautiful results are produced by the conjunction of opposites; it is the sunshine and the clouds that make the rainbow.

### The Northern Notes.

They are all in the army. My three brave gallant boys. They've changed the peace of home life. For married pomp and pye. I love my heart-string baby. To see them march away. And when their country called them, I could not say their nay.

There's one that grasps a true sword, Commanded to command. There's one within the ranks found, With sword in his hand. There's one, and he's my youngest, When stirring drum beats loud. The faintest martial measure, He promptly assumes first.

Their father fought before them: On many a bloody plain. O, may his spirit live on, When in the battle's heat. You should see them, I'll tell you, They bear their wounds in front.

God shield my three brave darlings! Throughout these crises are God help them in defense. Our good old stripes and stars God speed them to their selection. To quell the rebel fire! With strength that each arch-traitor May need no second blow.

And when my youngest boy beats God help him in defense. That tale of fear is vain. And when they are for duty, God give unto my other boys. And the battle's heat. To one—a dashing son to lead, To one—a dashing son to lead.

The first slain and wounded. I'll read with trembling hands. To me how many darling sons Have not returned to land. And should mine be among them, I would not wish them better death. No act than render brave.

### Decisive Battles of the World.

The Decisive Battles of the World, those of which, to use Italian words, a contrary result would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, are numbered as fifteen by Professor Crespi, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subjects of two volumes by him, lately from Bentley's press, and are—

1. The battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back the tide of Asiatic invasion which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The battle of Syracuse, 416 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the rest of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The battle of Arbela, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by a defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization produced an effect which may yet be traced there.

4. The battle of Metanrus, fought 208 B. C., the Romans under the Consul Nero, defeating the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A. D. 8, over the Roman leader Verus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The battle of Châlons, A. D. 461, in which Aetius defeated Attila, the Hun, the so-called 'Scourge of God,' and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The battle of Tours, A. D. 735, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mohammedan yoke from Europe.

8. The battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.

9. The battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated, and the independence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII by Peter the Great at Poltava, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which General Gates defeated Burgoyne, and which decided the contest in favor of the American Revolutionists, by making France, their ally, and other European Powers friendly to them.

14. The battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental Allies under the Duke of Brunswick were defeated by the French under Dumouriez; without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.

15. The battle of Waterloo, 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon and saved Europe from his grasping ambition. (Or as others say, put back Europe half a century in its progress toward civil liberty and distinctive nationality, and which was only recovered at the battle of Solferino.)

AN INCIDENT.—During the siege of Sevastopol, a Russian shell buried itself in the side of a hill without the city, and opened a spring. A little fountain bubbled forth, and the soldiers who had hitherto suffered the stench of the siege, sniffed the shrill, starchy, stationed in that vicinity, an abundance of pure cold water. Thus the missile of death from an enemy, under the direction of an overruling Providence, proved an almoner of life to the parched and weary soldiers of the allies.

### Two Drummer Boys.

A gentleman tells this story of a little drummer boy. He went on the ship, Fort Monroe with his regiment, and just as evening overcame with the fatigue of the day, he had lain down upon the deck, and had fallen asleep. The drums were falling; the Colonel came and shook him by the shoulder, and told him he would take care if he continued to lie there, and advised him to go below, and go to his rest for the night. As he was getting up, his Bible fell out of his pocket upon the deck. He picked it up and replaced it. Some kind hand—perhaps a mother or a Sunday school teacher—had given him that Bible.

He went below, and prepared himself for his bed. When ready, he knelt down—many loudly talking men standing around—put his hands together in the attitude of prayer, and poured out his heart silently to God. He headed out the noise around him. In a moment all was hushed; the company being overawed by the conduct of the boy, reverently stood silent until he had finished his prayer.

### The Soldier's Grave.

The War Department has, with wise forethought, issued a series of regulations for military burials, and the registration of deceased soldiers, and their graves, showing date and place of burial; transfers of corpse and other records, so as to enable friends to find the graves of their dead loved ones. Each grave is to have, its number, in the order of interment, distinctly indicated upon a head-stone of cedar or some other enduring wood, the name of deceased, date of his death, and his company or regimental corps, suitable being engraved thereon. The various records are to be preserved by the Surgeon General's office in Washington, and are to be forever open to inspection of friends of the deceased. There is a deep pathos in the soldier's grave, far away from home—tomb in the battle field, overgrown with grasses and flowers! And those left behind will find consolation in the fact that the tenderest humanities are to be observed toward the graves of their loved ones.—*New York Times*.

### Beautiful Eden.

In the mountains of Tyrol, is the country of the women and children to exult, out, when it is bedtime, and sing the national songs until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset, and sing the songs of their husbands, and their children listen while for an answering melody only from the water, and continue, to sing and listen till the well-known voice, comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home.

So to the Christian, when he dreads near to the close of his earthly day, and the cares and toils of life almost overtake, there come from the shores of the better land echoes of his blessed music, and better than all else, the sweet voice of his children comes in the still hour of the night, and in the calm that precedes the last struggle, over the waters of the dark river, and assures the believer that there awaits him, beyond its flood, his kindred of the household of faith, his elder brethren, and his Heavenly Father.

### Anecdote of Washington.

At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended on for services. So one night when the pass-word was "Cambridge," he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat and approached a colored sentinel.

"Who go dar?" cried the sentinel.

"A friend," replied Washington.

"Friend, advance unarmed and give the countersign," said Pompey.

Washington came up and said "Roxbury."

"No sar!" was the response.

"Modified," said Washington, "no sar!"

"Charleston,"

Pompey then exclaimed, "I tell you, Massa Washinton, no min kin go by here 'out he say 'Cambridge!'"

Washington said Cambridge, and went by; and next day the colored gentlemen was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that particular branch of military duty.

### An Incident with a Moral.

A chaplain in one of the regiments of the Potomac narrates the case of a sick soldier, which strikingly illustrates the reasoning of many men in the camp and out of it. Some one had mentioned to the soldier the case of the Yarnes soldier who was sentenced to be shot for sleeping on his post. During the evening following, the fever setting in violently, the sick man imagined that he was the man sentenced to be shot. The surgeon being called, the following conversation ensued:

"Doctor, I am to be shot in the morning, and wish you to send for the chaplain to make all necessary preparations for my end."

"They shall not shoot you, I'll take care of you. Whoever comes to visit you from here, I will have arrested and put under guard."

"Will you, doctor? Thank you, thank you. Well, then, you need not send for the chaplain just yet?"

The chaplain, in mentioning the instance, added: "How like sinners at home!"

Treat your enemies as if they would some time be your friends.



# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER:

Tuesday, -- October 22, 1861.

### Fremont's Removal.

When the appointment of John C. Fremont to the head of the Western Department was announced, the entire country was electrified. His name was a tower of strength, and the young men of the country—especially of the Northwest—rallied around him as they probably would not have voluntarily done around any other man. The confidence entertained for him by the people was entire and complete. We shared fully in this confidence, and from the first have looked upon Gen. Fremont as the rising man—the man for the occasion.

With his celebrated proclamation, which has been modified by the President, we freely, fully and cordially sympathized. We believed it to be the right thing in the right place. It struck the enemy in a vital part. It didn't free anybody's negroes but traitors; and in a time of war, we have never been able to see any difference in the kind of property which the rules of war admit of confiscation. If slaves be property, we can see no difference between them, in a military point of view, and the horses, the vessels, the cotton and the powder and shot of the enemy. They sustain to the enemy just as important relations as any of these implements of war. When thrown into market, they furnish the means of war; when not thus employed, they go into the hands of the enemy, they throw up their breast works and dig their entrenchments or cultivate the flour the corn and the beef that sustains their masters. If ever an emergency for martial law existed, and if ever an emergency existed for confiscation of property—whether horses, cattle, arms or negroes—we believe it existed in Missouri when Gen. Fremont took the responsibility; and the country was prepared to sustain him. It is just what Jackson would have done—it is just the thing that Garibaldi would have done—it is just what any bold, determined General would have done; it is just what God himself would sanction. Fremont may be degraded for other conduct, but for this one bold act of his life, his memory will be enshrined in the hearts of the people. His proclamation should be engraven on blocks of steel and printed on satin.

But it is not for his proclamation that he is to be superseded. On our first page we publish the charges preferred against him by Col. Frank Blair. They amount to about this, or more: "His neglect of the gallant Lyons, his neglect of re-inforcing Lexington until the enemy were upon it; his exclusiveness and unapproachability; his neglect to see messengers and others on important business; his extravagance in the expenditure of public money, &c. &c.; charges which look formidable indeed, and which we are reluctantly forced to believe are well founded in truth. The facts in the case are before the Government and if the charges are well founded, Fremont's warmest admirers will be forced to approve the action of the Government and will even regret the seeming delay in the decisive step."

The rumor of his removal appears to be well authenticated, and the circumstances leave but little room to doubt its authenticity.

### Two Sharp Encounters.

Like a gleam of bright sunshine in a cloudy day, comes the tidings of two sharp encounters between small forces of the Federal and the Rebel armies—one at Harper's Ferry and the other in Missouri. Six companies of Pennsylvanians, Wisconsin and Massachusetts troops, under command of Col. Geary, crossed the Potomac, and after a sharp action, drove about three thousand Confederates a distance of three miles, captured a thirty-two pound columbiad, and inflicted a loss on them of one hundred and fifty men, and their commander, Colonel Ashley. With like courage and success, two companies of Gen. Wyman's command near Lebanon attacked a much larger body of rebel cavalry, killing 40 and taking a number of prisoners. The fruits of good discipline are being developed every day.

Hon. W. B. Carter, of Tennessee, in a speech at Philadelphia, thus stated the cause of the Southern rebellion: "The secret of all our trouble is the loss by the South of political power. When they lost this they could not endure the mortification. They had seen the Republican party lying, like Lazarus, waiting for a crumb to fall from the rich man's table. [Applause.] Now they can not bear to see the Lazaruses at the rich man's board, and neither Abraham Lincoln at the head of the table."

So great is the pressure of business at the State Department that the doors are closed at two o'clock, and another hour added to the labors of the clerks. The report of the Auditor for the Department, for the first quarter of 1861, shows the receipts to be \$2,193,337.03, and the disbursements nearly \$3,000,000.

### Minnesota Second.

The Minnesota second regiment arrived at Chicago Tuesday last in good shape; but owing to the large movement of troops, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road was unable to provide transportation until Thursday evening, when they departed for Pittsburgh. The Tribune of Friday morning says: "Owing to the impossibility of obtaining means of transportation, the Second Minnesota boys were detained here until between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, they having arrived in Chicago about six hours. Yesterday afternoon the regiment repaired to Michigan Avenue, where they had a drill. They handled their guns like veterans, and excited the admiration of all who saw them. It of course has been against the wishes of the officers and men to be detained here a time almost long enough to have taken them to Washington, but this annoyance has been in a great measure counterbalanced by the attentions—a taking a practical shoo—which they received from the citizens and the military located here. We know that they leave us with pleasant recollections of the hospitality of our people."

### One of Doctick's Damphools.

The "Wide Awake," the claps that were the black eyes and carried the little lanterns last fall, are not the ones to go to the war. They prefer the offices and as a general thing get them.—*Chatfield Democrat.*

The writer of the above is either a fool or a liar. Our impression is, that he is a willful liar, and a traitor at heart. One of the 101 men of Company "B," from this city, 1st Minnesota Regiment, 89 of the men were the black eyes and carried the little lanterns last fall. The army, then, out of the country, if any person will take the pains to ascertain the fact, will be found composed principally of the same class; but no person, unless an ass like the editor of the *Chatfield Democrat*, will go to so much trouble. The editor of the *Chatfield Democrat* is a long-eared jack-ass.

### Political Philosophy of Secession.—The Minority to Rule.

Any intelligent school boy in the land can know that the radical cause of secession is in the determination of the aristocratic few of the South to govern the "plebeian" many. Falling into a minority, they rebel against the will of the majority of the nation. And the figures actually show that the whole secession movement is in opposition to the will of the majority in the southern States as expressed at the elections when the people of that section were first called upon to vote upon the subject. In some of these States the vote for secession was greater than the Union vote. But the aggregate vote of "the South" shows a Union majority of one hundred and forty seven thousand. Thus:

State	Union	Secession
Virginia	100,556	45,161
North Carolina	47,389	49,672
Tennessee	97,650	54,128
Texas	12,172	41,650
Arkansas	15,926	27,412
South Carolina	37	26,900
Georgia	32,200	57,000
Alabama	27,600	46,300
Mississippi	25,000	58,000
Louisiana	17,076	50,448
Florida	4,200	6,700
Delaware	12,400	2,600
Kentucky	16,137	16,000
Wisconsin	101,300	51,500
Maryland	97,100	5,500
Total	632,793	486,554

Majority for Union... 147,239

This sentiment cannot be altogether extinguished. There must be Union men left in the south, who will one day, and that ere long, welcome the Stars and Stripes to their now desecrated soil.

### The Second Minnesota Regiment Ordered to Kentucky.

The St. Paul papers of Sunday state that on or before the arrival of the Second Minnesota regiment at Pittsburgh, reports were received by Col. Van Cleave to order his command at the earliest moment at Louisville. Our dispatches indicate an urgent necessity for troops in Kentucky, and a few days may develop important events in that direction.

### Iowa Election—Immense Republican Majority.

BENSON, Iowa, Oct. 18. The *Hawkeyes* has returns from 56 counties, in which the majority for the Republican State Ticket is 12,000. Every Democratic county has been heard from. The remaining 30 counties will swell it to more than 20,000, or nearly 10,000 more than was given to Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Wilson who is the Republican candidate for Congress, in the First District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Curtis, will have at least 15,000 majority. Last year Curtis had about 5,000 majority.

The vote.—At the election on the 8th inst., Geo. C. Dunwell (Dem.) and J. C. Couper (Repn.) each received 932 votes for Representative. A special election has been ordered by the Governor for the 12th of November to fill the vacancy.

The Germans enrolled under the flag of the Union are said to count as follows: New England, 2,000; New York, 12,000; New Jersey, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Ohio, 5,000; Indiana, 4,000; Illinois, 6,000; Missouri, 13,000; Minnesota, 500; Wisconsin, 2,000; Michigan, 1,000; Iowa, 1,600; Kansas, 500; California and Oregon, 2,000; Western Virginia, 1,000; Maryland and District of Columbia, 500; Kentucky, 500; Delaware, 100. Total, 50,400.

### Army Correspondence.

Camp Stone, Md., Oct. 12, 1861. FRIEND VAN VORHES:—A meeting of the officers of this regiment was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of recommending a suitable person for the office of Major, made vacant by the resignation of the large-hearted and gallant Maj. Dike. On the first formal ballot Capt. Mark W. Downie, of company B, received ten out of the fifteen votes cast, and the nomination was then, on motion, made unanimous. This recommendation was afterwards approved by a number of officers who were unable to be present at the meeting. Gen. Gorman, in a note to Gov. Ramsey on the subject, endorses in strong language the action of the officers. That Gov. Ramsey will grant the daughter of the regiment the position to which he has been recommended, is considered certain here by all parties—certain it is that he is the choice of the men as well as the officers, and that none deserve better at the hands of our State officials than he, while his conduct at Bull Run abundantly proves that he is not afraid to face the enemy. Mark will do to bet on every time, in the field or out of it; added to this he can "chew a sea biscuit," and "ride a horse with ease and safety."

He joined the army as a private, was elected a Lieutenant immediately, and from that office to that of Captain; he will doubtless soon be a Major, while some will be surprised to hear of his appointment before the war is over, to a Colonelcy. May he live to return to Minnesota.

Our esteemed Lieutenant Thomas, who of course he Captain, upon the promotion of Downie, while Louis Muller will step into the First Lieutenantcy. It is but justice to these gentlemen to say they are in every respect equal to the emergency, and will be the right men in the right places. They are beloved by all—and they deserve it.

The great topic of debate in the company now is: "Who is to be our Second Lieutenant?" Many are spoken of for the position, but Shepard's chances are generally regarded as the best. "Raisins" is not a candidate because—He couldn't get it, and hence don't want an office.

Gen. Gorman's Brigade has been formed in part. It consists in part of the 1st Minnesota and the 24th and 34th New York Regiments. The 2nd Minnesota will probably be added to our Brigade when it arrives, and report says we are also to have an artillery company and a squadron of cavalry attached. Dr. Hand, lately appointed a Brigade Surgeon, has been assigned to this brigade. Capt. Pell, of company I, has been appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Sickness in the regiment is now happily on the decrease. Upon enquiry at the Hospital this morning, I learned that there are 14 men sick in that institution, and 31 convalescent in quarters. No serious cases are now under the Surgeon's care. Besides the above we have quite a number in the various Military Hospitals—at last accounts getting along finely.

The General was absent some days ago, for a short time. On his return he was serenaded by our Regimental Band, who are fast improving in their manner of handling and blowing their instruments. A day or two following, Major Dike was complimented in the same manner.

Harry A. C. Hines, formerly drummer in company A, has been appointed United States and Brigade Postmaster. He is a good-natured, well-disposed young man, and wears his laurels in a comely manner. To illustrate the intelligence of our regiment, so far as can be judged by the amount of mail matter received and sent away, I give you one day's transactions. Yesterday there were mailed for divers points, 407 letters and 212 papers, while there were received 728 letters and 231 papers.

Nearly all of our vivandieres have left us—the cold, damp, fever and ague nights doubtless caused them to do so. We have only five left; of these two are in company F, and one each in companies E, G and H. So scarce are they that some of the young men sit out doors in the cold for hours, to get a glimpse at one; if she says "good morning," they are in ecstasies immediately. If any young lady wishes her ideal to catch a marrying fever, my advice is to persuade him to join the army. If this plan won't work, he may be set down as a "forlorn hope."

The Corps d'Afrique is represented in camp by two ladies and ten "gemmen ob color." They are employed as cooks for the officers, and are generally good-natured, industrious and obliging. The two wenches have a sufficiency of lovers, and from indications a wedding will soon come off, in which an officer's man soon will figure extensively.

The bakery here is now in full blast, turning out about five hundred supposed to be twenty-two-ounce loaves daily. The bakers are kept going day and night. Company B has made an oven also, for our cooks, and we now have hot biscuit or corn cake each night in addition to other rations.

An order was read on dress parade last evening, from Gen. Gorman, calling on the Regimental commanders to furnish a list of all officers absent and whether on business or leave. The General is evidently determined to know what his officers are doing.

A week since three negroes were arrested outside the lines on charge of selling whiskey to soldiers. One received ten lashes, another twenty, while the third was spared on account of his age. The men to whom they had sold the liquor were appointed to deal out the blows, in the presence of Gen. Gorman. The sutler still deals in the article, but then—well, no matter.

The government has purchased a piece of timber close by this camp, and from morning to night the axes of the Minnesota lumbermen are heard converting it into firewood. A large space has been already cleared by them; they get extra pay of course for this kind of work.

Among other signs of the approach of winter, I notice that opposite a number of tents, the boys have erected spacious fire-places. The example was set by Hank Van Vorhes' mess, and now there are many in the camp. Each has a name by which it is known—Hank calls his the *Investigator*.

To guard against sickness most of company B have furnished themselves with India rubber blankets, to protect them from the damp ground while on picket duty. They are furnished by the sutler at a quarter eagle each, or double Washington prices.

### RAISINS.

HENRY CLAY ON SECESSIONISTS.—Col. Benton's Abridgement of Debates, vol. 16, page 594, reports Henry Clay as having said in 1850, respecting a South Carolina man, now infamous, notorious, when no man out of that traitor State dared to second her proceedings: "Mr. P. said:—I said nothing with regard to the character of Mr. Rhett, for I might as well name him. But if he pronounced a sentiment, attributed to him, of raising the standard of disunion and resistance to the common government, whatever he has been, if he follows up to the declaration by corresponding overt acts, he will be a traitor, and I hope he will meet the fate of a traitor."

(Great applause in the galleries, which died away in the chamber.) "Mr. Clay resumed:—I have heard with pain and regret a confirmation of the remark I made, that the sentiment of disunion is becoming familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard as my duty what the honorable Senator seems to regard as his. If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under that banner. I love paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State."

### Gen. Fremont Removed—Important From Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18. The *Courier* editorially says that when the Secretary of War went to St. Louis, he carried an order from the President to Fremont removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to General Hunter. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary. His visit to the Department convinced him that a change in that command was imperatively demanded, and he presented the order to Fremont, who asked a delay of a few days in its execution, but his removal is decided upon, to take place next week. It will probably be made next Tuesday.

The Secretary also ordered instructions to be made in Fremont's operations in St. Louis, in respect to fortifications, contracts, military appointments, &c.

Yesterday Gen. Sherman telegraphed an urgent demand for reinforcements. Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived here from Louisville and dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to General Sherman by special trains.

These troops doubtless now are on their way, and apprehensions for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed; everything indicating action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from central Kentucky.

The eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. R. C. Murphy, went through Chicago, last Saturday en route to St. Louis. A noticeable feature among them was the Chippewa Eagles, Captain Perkins, a company of first class, stalwart fellows, and the live American Eagle, which they brought with them, was an object of much curiosity. He is a majestic bird, well trained and docile, permitting people to pat his regal head and smooth down his feathers without any resistance.

The quota of Iowa is 17,550 men.—The Iowa State *Register* claims that she has now at least 22,000 under arms, not including two or three thousand that have enlisted in other States.

The quota of New York is decided by the census bureau to be an even hundred thousand men.

The Secretary of War is becoming impatient with the expense of music for the army. It already amounts to a sum that will make this single item of expenditure four millions a year.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW YORK.—Gov. Morgan is the first in the field this year with a thanksgiving proclamation. He has recommended Thursday, the 28th of November.

### THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

Our dispatches this morning lead us to believe that events of more than ordinary importance will soon transpire on the Upper Potomac. Gen. Stone has crossed the river at Edwards' Ferry, holds possession of the Virginia side at that place, and, it is believed, will make an attempt to occupy Leesburg. From the account given of a cavalry skirmish towards that place in which a portion of Stone's command was engaged yesterday, we learn that the rebel force in that vicinity is considerable, and hence we may conclude that Gen. Stone and his command, which includes the Minnesota First Regiment, will encounter determined resistance in their advance.—We shall expect important news to-morrow of to-day's events.

Gen. McClellan is gradually advancing with his grand army. His headquarters are now in Virginia, and in connection with the advance of Generals Stone and McCall, decisive movements may soon be looked for.

Mason and Seward, Confederate Ministers abroad, have not run the blockade as was reported.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday says rumors are prevalent of a battle going on near Leesburg, but no particulars.

### AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

#### THE REBELS STILL RETIRE.

Their Position and Movements.

#### PRICE AT CARTHAGE.

#### ANOTHER REMOVAL OF FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

#### RETIREMENT OF THE REBELS—THEIR MOVEMENTS AND INTENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

[Special to Herald].—The abandonment of Leesburg by the rebel forces is confirmed to-day. They are retreating to a point on the Manassas Gap Railroad. It is presumed they went to Manassas to join the main body of their army there; but the fact is not definitely ascertained, and the opinion is entertained in some quarters that they have gone toward Harper's Ferry, by way of Strasburg and Winchester. The latter, however, is hardly probable.

For some days the rebel army has occupied the segment of a circle several miles in extent, reaching from Leesburg to the mouth of Occoquan Creek. The movement recently made by withdrawing from Leesburg, Vienna, Fairfax Court House and Annandale, was unquestionably intended to reduce the front which now extends only from the Potomac river at the mouth of Occoquan up to that creek, and along Bull Run to Manassas Junction, with Centerville and Fairfax Court House occupied as outposts.

A very large body of their forces is known to have been thrown toward the Potomac in the neighborhood of Shipping Point. The movement is purely defensive, to meet the supposed intended advance of our army of the Potomac in that direction, so as to cut off the communication of the rebel army at Manassas with Richmond.

IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.—AN APPROACH TO FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. Gen. Stahl, of the New York 8th, with a small force made a reconnaissance, first to Annapolis, which leads to Fairfax Court House. The village was not deserted as others had been. The inhabitants said several rebel regiments left there only yesterday morning. Gen. Stahl then commenced advancing on Fairfax Court House. Our men were very much disappointed when they learned they would not be permitted to go on to the Court House. Some of them actually shot tours. The object of the reconnaissance was simply to ascertain the position of the enemy, and not to seek an engagement. Having satisfied himself that nearly all the rebels had disappeared beyond Fairfax Court House, Gen. Stahl returned.

REBELS' VIEW OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION. The withdrawal of the enemy from his advanced position in front of the Union lines, is fully confirmed by Prof. La Montain, who made a balloon ascension this p. m. shortly before five o'clock. He ascended from a point near Alexandria, and the wind carried him five or six miles over the enemy's camps around Fairfax Station, when rising into another current he took a circuit to Fairfax Court House, and thence back to our own lines landing at Camp Blucher's headquarters. He had an excellent view of the enemy's position, and could see their encampment at Manassas. There were no rebel forces except here and there a man this side of Fairfax Court House. There were only a few companies in sight, and the appearance of the bivouacs demonstrated that the position had been recently almost entirely evacuated. At Fairfax Station there appeared to be a large force.

#### THE OBJECT OF SEWARD'S NATIONAL DEFENSE LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Surprise is expressed here at the misconstruction attempted to be put upon Secretary Seward's circular by alarmists. The circular

shows that our relations abroad are in good condition, and that the Government means to keep them so. The administration has taken measures to put them right within, and now turns its attention to putting them right without. It asks the co-operation of the loyal States in the latter as in the former.

#### EXCURSION OF THE DIONITIES.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by the ministers from England, France and Spain, had a pleasant excursion over the river yesterday, visiting the camps and fortifications. They afterwards attended the review at Arlington Heights, passed by Munson's Hill, and returned at a late hour by the way of the Long Bridge.

#### ARRESTING BRITISH CONSPIRATORS.

[Special to Post].—Some excitement has been created in diplomatic circles here, by the publication of the correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, in regard to the arrest of British subjects.

Several new arrests have been made in Baltimore.

#### THOSE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

[Special to Commercial].—The gunboat Union went down the river last night with a paymaster on board, destined, I believe, for Fort Monroe. This morning, to the mortification of the friends of the Union, she returned here, reporting that it was impossible to get past the formidable batteries which the rebels have opened.

#### A RECONNOISSANCE.

Gen. McClellan's reconnoissance toward yesterday toward the telegraph road as far as Acitink Creek. Parties were sent to Acitink and Pabick, and on a road leading up the Acitink. This latter party met the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back and gave the alarm. The long roll was beaten at their camps across the creek. From information received, there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the river this side of Occoquan, and but few at the latter place.

#### NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The only advice received from the Upper Potomac at headquarters is a very brief dispatch last night saying the rebels are leaving Ballin, which is near Harper's Ferry.

#### ALONG THE RIVER.

Three tugboats went down the river last night to give assistance to any vessels coming up, but in consequence of the bright moonlight and afterwards the thick fog, they were ordered not to attempt to pass the batteries. It is thought the vessels passed the batteries up or down last night. Firing was heard from the batteries about midnight, but the cause is unknown. There are indications that the rebels are erecting permanent batteries at Cook's Point and Preston Point. Considerable bodies of rebels were seen and heard at work at these points yesterday.

Twenty-six vessels are known to have run the blockade night before last. It is believed vessels drawing not more than eight feet can hug the Maryland shore sufficiently to escape harm from the rebel batteries.

The only steamers now at the navy yard are the *Dawn*, *Hetzel*, *Anacosta* and *Cour de Lion*.

#### Latest from Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 18.

The correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* furnishes the following items: A scout has just come in from the west and reports that Price has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield.

The Legislature is to be called together on the fourth of November. The rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion going home and the remainder will join Johnson.

Gen. Johnson has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property (meaning slaves) from the State. It is stated whether Johnson supersedes Price.

A SHARP ACTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.—THE REBELS DEFEATED WITH A SERIOUS LOSS. BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the 18th Pennsylvania, 3d Wisconsin and 13th Massachusetts regiments under the command of Col. John Geary, and three thousand rebels early yesterday morning.

The rebels showed themselves on Bull Run Heights at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery, with three companies under Major J. P. Gould, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the 3d Wisconsin regiment crossed the river, formed into line and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retire, which they did in good order to the river.

Here they were reinforced three other companies, and they then, with Col. Geary at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove them from their position and recaptured the 32-pounder, a columbiad.

Our forces had at Harper's Ferry, and moved an attack with artillery, with three companies under Major J. P. Gould, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

The enemy had seven pieces, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles. Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, while that of the enemy is at least 150.

Col. Ashley, who was at the head of the rebels, was killed.

#### MINNESOTA SENATE.

The next Senate of our State will be politically divided as follows: Republicans.....16 Regular Democrats.....16 Irregular Democrats (Duff, of Scott).....1

Total.....33

Nest Dow, of Portland, is commissioned as Colonel, to raise the Thirtieth Maine Regiment.

### From Missouri.

PRICE STILL RETREATING—HE CROSSES THE OZARKS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 18. A scout arrived here to-night reports Price's arriving on Sunday at Clintonville. Cedar county, which is 25 miles south of Papineville, on the Carthage road. The whole army have effected the passage of the Ozarks, and are still in full retreat.

#### A FIGHT—20 REBELS ROUNDED.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 16.—Thirty-one more of our wounded soldiers arrived from Springfield yesterday. These men report that a sharp skirmish took place Monday morning, twenty miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Maj. Wright's battalion, attached to Gen. Wyman's command, and some one hundred and thirty rebel cavalry.

Maj. Wright surprised the rebels by attacking them in the rear and completely routed them, killing about thirty and taking a number of prisoners. Major Wright's loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels.

The report that Col. Taylor's regiment of rebels, which had been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's Creek, has marched north, is confirmed. They probably gone to join Price on the Osage.

#### IT CAN'T BE DID!—We have received a marriage notice with a request to publish.

We can't do it. We have materials in our office to set up four pages of our paper in tax lists, letter lists, &c., but we haven't capital letters enough to put in type the young lady's baptismal names. She ought to have married sooner—for the credit of the census returns and the recruiting service.

—It is only those who have done nothing, who fancy that they can do everything.

TRUTHFULLY SAID.—In his late fast-day sermon in Boston, Rev. Dr. Dewey said many solid things. Here is a sentence as true as Italy: "If our footsteps of a divine providence have been seen in the growth of any nation, it appears to me that it is in this, our American nationality. If any government ever were, I believe that this is an ordinance of God. And if any treason were ever more inexcusable and monstrous than any other yet seen on earth, I believe it is this which we witness to-day."

Col. De Tilliers, lately returned from Richmond, where he was a prisoner, is appointed to a Brigadier Generalship.

The Upper Potomac correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* writes as follows about the Minnesota boys: A recent visit to Poolesville, Edward's Ferry and thenceabouts, threw your correspondent into the company of Generals Stone, Lander and Gorman. Their second brigades are in superb condition and all eager for a fight. Gen. Lander, with his accustomed indomitable energy, and his extensive experience of a mode of warfare whose element is activity and rapidity of movement, burns with a desire for more lively work. Gen. Gorman has the Minnesota First regiment under his particular eye and care; and without inability to a charge of partiality, it may be stated that the Minnesotians are not only among the first in name, but in drill, discipline and spirit in the service.











# The Stillwater Messenger

VOLUME 6.

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## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published for subscribers for two dollars per year if

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Shedding Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut.

Stillwater, March 22, 1860.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Mow's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,

The Plate Warehouse,

No. 129 & 130 Randolph street

Chicago. Weigh out of Level

## The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - October 26, 1861.

### The Fight on the Potomac-Col. Baker Killed-Our Arms Successful.

As we anticipated in our last, the fight

on the Potomac was in progress on Tues-

day when we went to press. It would

seem to have been General Stone's pur-

pose to throw his force, or the most of

it, across the river at Edward's Ferry,

and to dislodge the enemy at Leesburg,

in order that the Confederate troops

north of that place and in the vicinity

of Harper's Ferry, might be more easily

cut off. His column consisted of ten

thousand men. Of these a detachment

of the 12th Massachusetts, under Colonel

Devens, was sent forward, supported by

the 20th Massachusetts, Col. Wm. Ray-

mond Lee. Our troops had a good foot-

hold on the Virginia side, with an island

in the middle of the river strongly forti-

fied to back them. The force of the en-

emy is said to have been forty thousand,

under command of one General Evans.

Colonel Baker, with 1600 men, was at-

tacked by a force of four thousand, when

he fell at the opening of the fight. The

confusion created by this disaster caused

the right wing to sustain a repulse.—

The retreat was conducted in good or-

der. We condense the telegrams of

Tuesday and Wednesday.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EDWARD'S

FERRY FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Washington Star's description of

the fight at Edward's Ferry, says both

wings were attacked as early as 9 A. M.,

but the enemy was repulsed whenever he

appeared. At about 3 P. M. the right

wing found itself enveloped by near 4,

000 of the enemy, under General Evans,

with artillery. General Baker gallantly

cheered the charge in which he was killed.

The officer left in command immedi-

ately ordered the men to fall back near

the river bank, where they could be sup-

ported by Gen. Stone and the portion of

the army that had at that time effected a

crossing. The men obeyed in good or-

der, carrying off all the dead and wound-

ed. On reaching the position selected,

the right wing, under the fire of the en-

emy, which gradually slackened until

midnight, when it ceased.

Through out the night the balance of

Gen. Stone's forces crossed the river and

threw up temporary positions on the Vir-

ginia shore, and enabled him to pro-

tect the crossing of the division of

General Banks, to be essayed this morn-

ing.

OBJECT OF GEN. STONE'S MOVEMENT.

The object of General Stone's move-

ment was to enable his command, with

Gen. Banks' position, to be safely trans-

ferred to Virginia.

Gen. Evans attacked Col. Baker in

front and on both flanks.

Col. Cogswell was probably taken

prisoner.

Our information so far this morning is

that Gen. Banks' army arrived at Mary-

land Landing, Edward's Ferry, last

night, and have been crossing the river

since daylight.

THE NUMBER KILLED—SICKLES' BRIGADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

Information received here by private

letters state the loss in killed and wound-

ed at Edward's Ferry at one hundred and

seventy-five.

The main portion of Sickles' Brigade

is now opposite the Confederate batteries

and it is said are preparing to act on the

offensive against the batteries.

CROSSING THE POTOMAC IN FORCE.

[Herald's dispatch.]—The latest news

to night is that the whole of Stone's col-

umn has crossed the Potomac and, is in

full pursuit of the enemy, and that Gen.

Banks' column had reached the banks of

the river, and would speedily follow and

support Stone.

THE FIGHT AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

Information received late to-night from

Gen. Stone's command, announces that

the fight was a desperate one, and that

large numbers were killed on both sides.

Although the enemy was much stronger

than Gen. Stone, he was falling back be-

fore the advance of our troops, and would

have undoubtedly been totally routed,

but for the fall of Col. Baker, which pro-

duced a sudden confusion among our

troops.

Gen. Stone W. Smith, commanded the

rebels, and a private dispatch asserts that

### GEN. STONE'S MOVEMENT A SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The success of the movement of Gen.

Stone and Gen. Banks across the Potomac

is now established, as the enemy

did not attempt to make any resistance

to it yesterday. All accounts agree that

our men conducted themselves nobly in

the affair on Monday, even that portion

which received the temporary check by

the death of Col. Baker, behaved gallan-

ly, although opposed to a force triple

their number.

The ground thus gained was retained

in undisturbed possession of our troops

all day yesterday. Scouts and reconoi-

tering parties obtained much valuable in-

formation in regard to the enemy. The

above facts are derived from reliable

sources.

Col. Aldrich.

Some weeks since we clipped the fol-

lowing complimentary notice of one of

our faithful members of Congress

from the Washington correspondent of

the Aurora (Ill.) Beacon; but the article

was misplaced at the time and only re-

cently turned up. It is just tribute to

an industrious and faithful officer, and

the people of Minnesota are beginning to

appreciate the truthfulness of the statement.

We give place to the extract with much

pleasure:

Congress will adjourn next Tuesday.

It is, or will have accomplished the ob-

jects that called it together, with a feel-

ing approaching unanimity. This is owing

mainly to the strict rules adopted, limit-

ing the speeches of members. It has

been a particularly hard session on some

members, for this reason; but the opin-

ion seems general that the country will

not be loser by it. Men who came here

with spread eagles and were not per-

mitted to set them flying, will go home

with impaired spirits. By the way,

what mistaken ideas the country has got

of the men who really do the work and

run the machinery of government. The

37th Congress, like its predecessors, is

made up of two classes. The members

of one class find frequent access to the

ears of the people, and frequent mention

in telegraphic reports, by frequently ris-

ing to say nothing upon some measure

that amounts to nothing. Their names

become prominently associated, away

from this city, with affairs of govern-

ment by frequent speeches printed at the

rate of \$5 per thousand, paid for by them-

selves, and reaching the constituents at

Uncle Sam's expense. There is an

other and decidedly more useful class

of members, whose duties consist of

something more than making speeches

and drawing their salaries. By them

the details necessary to the success of

government are gone through with, and

without which government must stop.

As a representative man of this class, I

will take the liberty of referring to our

former Illinois friend, Col. Aldrich, now

representing the flourishing young State

of Minnesota. I do not remember to

have seen a so-called speech of his pub-

lished and franked over the country. In

fact I do not know whether he could

make a speech that would come up to

what the masses erroneously call a

"good speech." But I do know that the

labor performed by him



# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORMES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, --- October 29, 1861.

### The Edward's Ferry Affair.

A week has elapsed since the fight near Leesburg, yet we are without authentic accounts of the affair. It has been a week of confused and contradictory telegrams—each day's reports rendering those of the previous day more obscure, contradictory and unsatisfactory. Perhaps this morning's news, which will be received by us at 12 o'clock, will give some light upon the subject; but most probably we shall not know the facts until they are received by mail.

From the light that can be gathered from the darkness of the telegrams, we are satisfied that instead of gaining a foothold upon the Virginia shore and holding Leesburg at a considerable sacrifice of life, we have gained nothing except, perhaps, another dear lesson. It would seem that our noble soldiers have again been the victims of blunders and mistakes—the greatest of which was the want of means by which to throw the army across the river. Less than three thousand were thrown across by means of one or two old saws, while twenty thousand others were compelled to reach the slaughter without the means to reach them. Just enough seemed to have gone upon the enemy's shore and involved into ambuscades and dangerous positions to induce the fifteen or twenty thousand rebels to make an attack. Our men fought gallantly, and no doubt produced an immense slaughter of the enemy; but we fear the sequel will show that this slaughter will not compensate our own loss and the misfortunes of a repulse. Our army must cross at this point, and as the matter looks at this distance, all that was needed to have effected it successfully and gloriously for our arms, was a little common prudence. But we will await the facts. The country was promised after the Bull Run affair that the next battle would be fought by our army and its officers—not by politicians. We are anxious to know if this was another politician's battle. We fear it was—or worse.

### The Naval Affair down in Dixie.

Time, the great regulator, don't fail in the end to regulate the telegraph—the greatest irregularity, with the exception of the rebellion of the age. It will be remembered that the southern account of the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi a fortnight ago, stated that the Government fleet had all been driven around by the renowned Captain or Colonel Hollins, and that they had all been well peppered and salted, except the *Prelle*, which was sunk—that Hollins had captured a prize and smashed up the Government crockery at a terrible rate without the loss of a man on the part of the rebels. It was stated that only a small force was necessary to capture the entire fleet in its disabled condition.

The light of truth relieves the original dark picture very materially. It seems that six of our vessels, in order to avoid the fire ships of the enemy, got under weigh and drifted down the river. The *Richmond*, *Prelle*, *Vincennes* and *Night ingale* got aground on the bar, and were attacked by six gunboats and the ram *Manassas*, but they were beaten off by the *Vincennes* with two guns, she having thrown all but two overboard to lighten her. It is also stated that one shot took effect in the quarter deck of the *Richmond*. The vessels were all got off the next morning. Not one person was killed or wounded in the squad-ron, and the "shrieks and groans of the wretches," as the *Manassas* crushed into the *Prelle*, were all in the imagination of the ambitious Hollins.

### The State Elections.

The official returns of the Minnesota election probably cannot be announced until the Legislature assembles. Enough is known however, to warrant the assertion that the Republican State ticket is elected by 6000 majority. Not more than half the vote of the State was polled.

PENNSYLVANIA.—No State Ticket was run. The Union men have both branches of the Legislature. It accounts is taken of old party lines, the Democrats have the House and the Republicans the Senate.

OHIO.—The Union candidate for Governor has over 55,000 majority. The Legislature is strongly Union.

IOWA.—The Republican State officers have large majorities.

### The Minnesota Second.

As we announced in our last, when reaching Pittsburgh the destination of the Minnesota record was changed from Washington to Louisville. The regiment, with two others from Pennsylvania, embarked by boats soon after their arrival and reached Louisville on the 22nd, in excellent health and spirits. The movement of the Regiment from St. Paul to Pittsburgh and from Pittsburgh to Louisville was a continuous ovation. All mail matter designed for the second should be sent to Louisville, naming the Regiment and the letter of the company.

### The Fight at Santa Rosa With Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

The southern accounts of the engagement with Wilson's Zouaves turn out to have been very much intensified by looking at it through rebel spectacles. By an arrival at New York of a vessel that left Fort Pickens on the 15th inst., we are in possession of full particulars of the attack, which occurred on the 9th inst. The rebels, 1,200 strong, embarked on three steamers from the Pensacola Navy Yard, and at two o'clock in the morning, in very dark, attacked the camp of the Zouaves, situated about four miles from Fort Pickens, and were partially successful in effecting a complete surprise. The picket guard, about 600 yards from the camp, alarmed the camp by firing, and saved the command from almost complete annihilation.

The Zouaves fell back, leaving their camp in the hands of the rebels. The garrison of the fort was alarmed, and three companies of regulars came out, when the rebels retreated, followed by the regulars and a small number of volunteers, who fired upon them in a destructive manner. When the rebels got to their boats, they found their steamers were five hundred yards from the shore, and here they sustained a very heavy loss. The aggregate loss in killed and wounded and prisoners of the rebels, was three hundred and fifty men. The aggregate Federal loss was only ninety-three.

### Going to help Uncle Sam First.

In one of the Companies of the Eight Wisconsin Regiment was a young man under age, who enlisted without his father's consent, and contrary to his wishes. The father, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of the State, wrote several letters to his son, while the Regiment were in quarters at Fort Randall, for the purpose of persuading him to return. At last he wrote him that he must come—that he had a large amount of threshing to do—that he could not afford to hire help, if it were to be had, which was hardly possible, owing to the number of enlistments—and that he must return home and help him, even if he enlisted again afterwards. The young man replied:

"Dear Father: I can't come home at present. I should be very glad to help you but Uncle Sam has got a d-d sight bigger job of threshing on hand than you have, and I'm bound to see him out of the woods first!"

### Our Military Strength.

Were the loyal States less powerful than they are—were our resources in manufactures, in commerce, and native wealth more restricted—were we verily believe the rebellion would be crushed sooner than under present circumstances, merely for the reason that every citizen knows the superiority of the loyal States in population and resources. With the rebels, every man feels the necessity of personal effort. It is not yet so with the loyal States. When each man in the North appreciates his personal responsibility, and realizes the fact that his individual efforts are needed by the Government, an army of a million and a half of men can be thrown into the field. Thus far, the great mass of our people have not appreciated their personal responsibility, and have excused themselves from taking up arms on the ground that enough others would enlist who could better afford the sacrifice.

The total population of the loyal States is 19,322,650. Of this number, 3,800,000 are fighting men—or men capable of bearing arms. New York alone has 775,000 of this class—278,000 more than the Government has called for. Were the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio drawn upon for men as closely as some of the rebel States have already been, they could raise a force sufficient to overrun and devastate all the Southern States. These three States have a population of 1,847,000 fighting men. A realizing sense of personal responsibility is one of the great necessities of the times.

### From Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky. Oct. 25. Forty three mounted rebels, armed with United States muskets, and well supplied with revolvers and bowie knives were surprised and taken prisoners yesterday noon, seven miles from Winchester, by 24 Home Guards, under Capt. Canfield and Major Buckner. The rebels were brought to, and are now at Col. Bruce's camp near this place, and acknowledge to have been on their way to join the rebel army at Prestonsburg.

Four other prisoners, who had been assisting the cavalry men to escape, were taken; also 42 horses.

### ZOLLICOFFER RETREATS.

Information from Camp Wild Cat today says that Zollicoffer had retreated beyond London and is supposed to be falling back to Cumberland Ford.

### Preparation for Bombarding Pensacola.

New York, Oct. 25. Mr. Packard, a native of Maine and a fugitive from Florida, who arrived by the McClellan yesterday, communicates the fact that Colonel Brown had made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola on the 19th, and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which made it necessary for two of the ships which were to have taken part in the action to go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

### Army Correspondence.

Camp Stroz, Md. Oct. 16, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORMES:—On the afternoon of Saturday last the "coming man" his appearance in camp, and on the day following an order was read on dress parade announcing that Col. Napoleon J. T. Dana had taken command of the First Minnesota Regiment. His arrival among us has been the signal for many reforms, not the least of which is the abolition of the liquor traffic in the Butler's Department. He evidently has an eye single to the welfare and advancement of the Regiment, and by his dignified and gentlemanly manner has already endeared himself to every soldier under him. He is a strict disciplinarian, and I honor him for that; and cannot be "provoked to swear." The First Minnesota under Col. Dana, will add bright laurels to its already enviable reputation, if an opening occurs. One thing you can rest assured of—Col. Dana will be the Colonel of this regiment in fact as well as in name.

A melancholy accident occurred in Company H quarters on the 14th inst.—Towards evening some of the company were drilling in the bayonet exercise, and among them was a young man named Helmer. During the drill the hammer of Helmer's musket caught in his clothing, and being loaded it was discharged, the ball passing through the right breast of Sergeant Cummings, near the collar bone and coming out between the shoulder blade and the spinal column. He lies in a precarious condition, but being of a strong constitution the surgeons think he will ultimately recover. Immediately after Helmer had seen the result of his carelessness (in drilling with a loaded gun) he ran to the Captain's tent, and cried, "O, Captain, for God's sake shoot me; I don't want to live a minute, I've killed poor Cummings." He was taken to the guard tent, where he is now confined awaiting an examination. Cummings received two wounds in the Ball Run battle, one in the left breast and one in the hand. He had left the hospital but a few weeks. At the same battle Helmer received a severe wound in the thigh from which he had just recovered.

The long looked for tents have at last come to hand. They are a second hand article of the bell species. Many of them are well ventilated, but they are a decided improvement on the ones we had.

Capt. Downie is in Washington on a furlough. It is not yet known whether he is to be our Major or not.—Lieut. Thomas is in command of Company B during his absence.

Dr. Murphy has disappeared—I understand he designs returning to Minnesota. Dr. Hand, our Brigade Surgeon, visits the camp daily in his professional capacity.

Major Dike left the camp on Sunday destination to me unknown. Could you have seen the leave taking that I witnessed, you would know how generally loved, and how general his resignation is regretted. He is beloved by all.

Three reports are in circulation concerning this regiment; and I give them for what they are worth. We are going to Fort Hatteras in a week or two. We are going to be in Kentucky under Gen. Prentiss. We are going to take part in an extensive naval arrangement soon to come off at New Orleans or Charleston. Of course they are all true.

Weather decidedly wintry—boys beginning to talk of extra blankets and camp stoves. Overcoats are now an indispensable article. As it grows colder, sickness "grows small by degrees and beautifully less."

Boys in good spirits but "dying for a fight."

### RAISINS.

Camp Stroz, Oct. 19, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORMES:—Capt. Downie has returned to camp from Washington, dressed in a suit of clothes, "brave new." He looks as hearty and good-natured as ever. Rumor says Major Dike's resignation will not be accepted, and if so I suppose our esteemed friend Mark will have to "bide his time" before stepping into the shoes of the Union candidate for Governor. Well, so be it, but he would make an A No. 1 Major.

During the short time Col. Dana has been among us many abuses have been corrected, and as he is a "strict constructionist" the Army Regulations have been observed to the letter. This just suits the private of the regiment who are satisfied to be under strict discipline, now that the officers can't "go the whole hog." "Minnesota stock is above par," and is "much sought after."

An order has been issued directing Lieut. Ragout to close his recruiting office, and report himself at camp forthwith. Capt. Adams and Sergeant Ackers, of company H, have been sent to Minnesota on recruiting business, until some time in November.

Capt. Morgan of company E, returned from a visit to his old friends in your State, some days since. He looks as though his journey had not done him any harm, and is now ready to do out death and destruction to the Southern foe.

Capt. Morgan does not hold such a high position as to prevent him speaking to common folks, (i.e. privates) and hence is one of the best loved officers in the regiment. He sometimes even condescends to talk to newspaper correspondents and never asks for a puff.

Zebulon E. Bins, Sergeant in company B, and as whole-souled a fellow as ever lived, is again among us. His hand has not got so as to give him the full use thereof, but the prospects are good. He will probably lose the use of his left forefinger, to a great extent at least.

I am glad to know that Chaplain Neill thinks of me in connection with the late *habeas corpus* case. When I next become "enervated in mind," I hope he will endeavor to minister to me in such a manner that "reason may resume her sway," as soon as possible, as I do not wish to "so far forget myself as to forget pride, honor and a sense of moral obligation, so as to disgrace myself and State." But I'm all right now. I was going to plead the "baby act," now I was not myself—I was "enervated in mind." Official reports are decidedly a "big thing," and Chaplain—but what's the use?

Who says soldiers are forgotten by the "girls we left behind us?" Any old bachelor who makes such an assertion slanders the sex. Letters come here by the bushel, and two-thirds of them are neat white envelopes, inscribed in dainty little characters, many of them in a trembling hand. But what I was about to tell you was that one old fellow townsmen, Dave Conklin was yesterday the recipient of a box of cakes, gloves, handkerchiefs and—now don't tell for Dave won't like it—a lock of raven hair, to which was attached these mysterious words: "When shall we be one?—Ellen." In these words there is undoubtedly a hidden meaning, but Dave says it is "nobody's business but their own," and I suppose he knows. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Dr. Murphy is here again, and the officers are about presenting him with an elegant Surgeon's sword and sash. A deserved compliment to one who has done much good in the regiment, and, in report to be true, he has done so "without money and without price." "May his shadow never grow less."

"My son Dick"—a favorite with all the boys in the regiment—has joined us for duty again. He is now detailed at his father's headquarters. What he is I know not, farther than that he is a first-rate fellow.

We have now none of company B in the hospital here. Those who are in quarters convalescent are Sergeants Shepard and Bins, Privates Giff, Hooker, Stevens, Brown and Tanner. They will be around again ere you get this in all probability.

Sergeant Cummings, whom I noticed as having been shot, is now in a fair way of recovery, and the Surgeon considers him out of danger. He is a true soldier. Everybody is in good humor; every thing is conducted about right; all have enough to eat; and as dinner is ready you must excuse

### RAISINS.

Latest from Missouri. A gentleman from Gen. Sigel's advance post reports Price had left Cedar county and was retiring towards Greenfield, Dade county.

Sigel's advance guard was near Bolivar on Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Lane's forces at Osage, and Sigel's entire command was at one day's march behind.

Sigel was about as far south as Price, but some twenty five miles east, evidently aiming for Springfield, to cut off his retreat south, while Lane was only two days' march north of him. Fremont and staff were at Pomme de Terre river, en route for Quincy.

General Hunter and McKinstry's divisions were moving toward Warsaw. Gen. Pope was marching on Leesville and Asaboth was at Warsaw.

The bridge at Warsaw was complete, and troops were to cross on Wednesday last. It is trestle work, not pontoon.

The general belief among the officers at Warsaw was that Price could not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender.

A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, twenty miles from Cole Camp Creek, Tuesday night, killing 17, wounding a large number, taking 19 prisoners, a number of horses, and 22 wagons.

ROLLA, Mo. Oct. 24.—Reports which are regarded as reliable say that all the bands of rebels which have been infesting the country west of here are concentrating at Springfield; also, that a part of Price's army had arrived there, and the balance was soon expected. Another report brought in by a countryman says orders have been issued from the rebel headquarters requiring all the Texas troops to march to Houston, the Arkansas troops to Little Rock, and the Missouri troops to Camp Walker, Arkansas.

Cassius M. Clay wants to come home and fight.

Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia has intimated to the government that in view of the threatening attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his commission as representative to Russia, and enter the army in active defence of the government. The Cabinet has the subject under consideration, and Kentuckians here are anxious for the return of the gallant Cassius.

Col. Baker, at the time of his death, was acting as Brigadier General.

## THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



### This Morning's News.

But little additional news is received from Washington. All special newspaper dispatches are suppressed by military orders, while those of the Associated Press are pruned of almost everything that would throw light upon army movements.

From Missouri we have intelligence that Fremont has advanced upon Springfield, where after a short and sharp engagement between 300 of his body guard and 2000 rebels, the latter were routed, and the Stars and Stripes once more waved over the city which the lamented Lyon laid down his life to save.

The news in regard to Price's movements and intentions are conflicting, but it is evident Fremont believes that Price will make a stand.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

[Herald's Special.]—It is reported that about 200 Maryland rebels seized a schooner in the Patuxent river, and forced the owner to take them to St. Mary's, whence they expected to make their way across to Virginia.

The fleet of transports that was detained below by the blockade, has gone to Annapolis to unload.

Hon. D. Davis, of Illinois, and Hon. Jos. Holt, are appointed on the commission to examine and audit claims against the Government, created in Gen. Fremont's Department.

[Time's Dispatch.]—An evidence that the falling back of the confederates at Fairfax was sudden and unexpected, is furnished in the fact that they set up telegraph poles and stretched the wire upon them from Fairfax to Fall's Church, and only completed the work on Thursday previous to the Sunday when our troops advanced. They remained there, but had not time to remove the poles.

COMMUNICATION WITH TRAITORS. It is alleged that even now, letters and papers are regularly received in Alexandria from Richmond and other points south. Doubtless the arrest of spies recently, will make these mails less regular.

### THE ELECTION IN ALEXANDRIA.

For member of Congress to represent the 7th District, took place on the theory that there was no election on the 23 of May. Nearly all the votes were given for S. A. Beach, who will be declared elected. Congress will of course decide upon the validity of the election.

### REBELS CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

[World's Dispatch.]—The appearance of the rebel steamer *Essex* in the Potomac has given origin to reports that the rebels had crossed into Maryland, but I learn from a point directly opposite the rebel batteries that all is quiet so far as respects an attempt to cross.

### FREMONT'S SUCCESSORS.

Now that it seems to be a settled question that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded, speculation is naturally rife as to his successor. Gen. Hunter and Gen. Wool have been named, but it is more possible that Major General Halleck, who is now on his way here from San Francisco, will be ordered to that Department.

### THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

The Tribune's correspondent says an impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat, as ordered, when he found an enemy in overwhelming strength. Captain Young of his regiment says there was no possible retreat save by swimming the Potomac, the only flat by which they got over had been sunk; the disaster is attributed to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Col. Baker was picked up with his hat out of which it had fallen covered with blood and brains. It is in this city.

### SCARCITY OF EQUINE RATIONS.

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the railroad to keep the forage department supplied. The construction of a railroad from here to Nottingham in the Patuxent is proposed. Twenty miles of rails and sills borrowed from some unused road would lay the track speedily.

Col. Craig has been detailed as president of the army retiring board instead of Col. Cook who can be more useful in the field.

### DISMISSTION OF LOSS AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. Private dispatches from the Upper Potomac this morning represent that our soldiers reported missing are coming in from time to time, while others, who were carried down by the current of the river, are known to be under shelter or in tenements on its banks.

### PRIZE SHIP SALVADOR.

Capt. Cannon of the steamer Delaware, which arrived this morning from Philadelphia, reports that on the 24th inst., at 6:30 p. m. he passed in the Delaware Bay, the United States gun boat, Key Stone State, having in tow a propeller, doubtless the rebel propeller Salvador from Key West.

### LOSSES AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

A letter from Edward's Ferry, from a gentleman of the sanitary commission,

says that there are 175 wounded in our hands; 47 dead were buried yesterday by permission of the rebels; probably 50 were drowned in attempting to cross the river; probably 400 or 500 are prisoners.

### ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF LEESBURGH.

[Special to Post.]—The War Department is preparing an official list of our loss at the Leesburgh battle. It will be published as soon as possible; but a great deal of difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete records of the killed and wounded and missing. The latest reports received from Edward's Ferry state that all our forces which are engaged at Leesburgh are now on the Maryland side of the Potomac and in excellent condition. The check encountered at Leesburgh has not disheartened the Government in the least, but it is believed that some bad blunders were committed.

### Leesburgh in possession of our Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Generals McClellan, Banks and Stone have been on the Virginia side of the river all day in the vicinity of Leesburgh, and it is telegraphed to headquarters to night that our troops are in possession of that place. The whole of General Banks' command has crossed the river, so that our forces now are in sufficient strength to meet any number the rebels are capable of concentrating at that point.

A reconnaissance in force was made today from the camp of Gen. Blenker's division, by way of Annapolis, within a few miles of Fairfax, without discovering any body of the rebel forces.

It is evident that the enemy has retired still farther from the front of our lines.

### Full Particulars of the Fremont case in the Cabinet.

I am informed by the highest authority in this Government, that the statement published in a New York paper to day, that at a Cabinet meeting yesterday all the members of that body pronounced judgment that Fremont should be suspended, and that the order to this effect such decision was made in the Cabinet, and as a matter of course no such order was issued. The facts are that the condition of affairs in General Fremont's Department was discussed in Cabinet yesterday. Some of the members were in favor of depriving him of his command immediately, and ordering him to be tried by court martial. Others opposed such action while in his present position in face of the enemy. The subject occupied the President and Cabinet for several hours, when they decided by vote to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the President. The latter finds the question a very difficult one to settle, involving as it does, not only the pecuniary interests of the Government, but perhaps immediate and important military results. Together with the law officer of the Government, he will give the subject a thorough investigation, and decide it in accordance with the facts.

### Further particulars of Colonel Baker's Fight and Death.

[World's Dispatch.]—Only the Rhode Island officers stood by their guns, the men retreating early in the fray. The enemy charged from the woods in all directions converging upon our force. They were bravely met, but the slaughter of our best officers and men was so terrific that the federalists were at last obliged to retreat.

Col. Baker was killed by a horseman, who rode close up to him and fired five shots from a revolver, all taking effect. The slayer was at once brought down in turn by Capt. Derriol, and the slain man's body recovered Baker's body, heaving a charge of his company for that purpose.

The California Regiment took over 689 officers and men. The drowned are about 50; killed, 30; prisoners, 300; and wounded, 125. Total 563; safe 184.

Two howitzers and two field pieces of the Second Rhode Island battery, were hauled up the hill and effectively handled during the fight by Col. Baker himself, aided by Wislar, Adjutant Howley, Capt. Cogswell, Company G, 4th Tannam Regiment, and Capt. Derriol of the California Regiment. The forces which crossed the Potomac were as follows:

First battalion of California Regiment, 689; Massachusetts 15th, 1000; Massachusetts 20th, about 500; Tannam Regiment, 200. Total 2389.

### Gen. Lander—Rebel troops withdrawn to Centerville.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—On the advent of the news of the fall of Gen. Baker, Gen. Lander was immediately ordered to the scene, being at that time making arrangements to proceed to a new command higher up the Potomac. General Gustavus W. Smith was not in the fight at Edward's Ferry. The rebel army was commanded by Gen. Evans of South Carolina.

To day noon the enemy was not in force in our immediate front near to Washington, but at Centerville. All their troops are withdrawn from Fairfax Court House and station, except picket guards.

### Rebel Privates Convicted of Piracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25. The trial of W. D. Smith for piracy was concluded today. The case was given to the jury this morning under Judges Grier and Cadwallader. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, rendered a verdict of guilty.

### The Edward's Ferry Affair.

EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 25. Privates Tuttle, Clements, Mether and Reynolds, of the 3d Wisconsin regiment were killed, and Col. Ross of the 2d Wisconsin taken prisoner by the rebels.

Gen. Hancock remained nearly the whole day at Vienna, with a large force, and reconnoitered the country for miles without seeing the enemy.

Three companies of Cavalry will be accepted from Minnesota.

### Completion of Telegraph to San Francisco.

New York, Oct. 25.

The following was received here this afternoon: SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.

To the Mayor of New York:

San Francisco to New York sends greeting, and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the projects of this important work meet with honor and reward. (Signed) H. F. Tamm, Mayor of San Francisco.

### Gen. Lander Wounded.

EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 23.—During a skirmish last evening nearly opposite this point, General Lander received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger to life or limb is apprehended.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage by the non-payment of moneys therein secured to be paid, made and executed by Salome Kern and George Kern her husband, mortgagors, to Henry S. Fairchild, mortgagee, dated July 10th A. D. 1860 and recorded on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1860, at one o'clock P. M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington County, Minnesota, in Book E of Mortgages, pages 247, 248, 249 and 250; which indenture of mortgage was on the 14th day of December A. D. 1860, duly sold, transferred and assigned by the said Henry S. Fairchild to S. R. Randolph, which assignment was duly recorded on the 26th day of October A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Washington County in Book E of mortgages, page 567. There is claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and six dollars and twelve cents. The premises to secure the payment of the sum of money therein described, are described in said mortgage as follows: situate in the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, and being the south west quarter of the south east quarter and the east half of the south east quarter of section six, (6) and north west quarter of south west quarter of section no. five, (5) all in township twenty-nine, (29) north, of range no. twenty, (20) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Also the north west quarter of south east quarter of section six, (6) and all that part of the north east quarter of the south west quarter of said section six, (6) in township twenty-nine, (29) north of range no. twenty, (20) west, east of a line beginning at the centre of said section six, [ ] and running south twenty six degrees, containing 4 1/2 acres. Also the south east quarter of the south west quarter of said section six, (6) [ ] township twenty-nine, (29) north of range no. twenty, (20) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Accompanying said mortgage, and recorded with the same, is a waiver of said Salome Kern and George Kern of their right of redemption, in writing, duly executed and acknowledged, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of Minnesota of March 10th, 1860, entitled "an act to regulate the foreclosure of real estate."

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the said mortgagor premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the front door of the post office in the city







